

2022 年普通高等学校招生全国统一考试

理科数学

1. 已知数列 $\{a_n\}$ 满足 $a_{n+1} + a_n = (n+1) \cdot \cos \frac{n\pi}{2} (n \geq 2, n \in \mathbb{N})$ ， S_n 为 $\{a_n\}$ 的前 n 项和，

$$S_{2017} + m = 1010, a_1 \cdot m > 0, \frac{1}{a_1} + \frac{1}{m} \geq 2$$

A. 2

B. $\sqrt{2}$

C. $2\sqrt{2}$

D. $2 + \sqrt{2}$

正确答案 A

解析

$$n = 2k-1, a_{2k} + a_{2k-1} = 2k \cos \frac{2k-1}{2} \pi = 0, S_{2016} = \sum_{k=1}^{1008} (a_{2k-1} + a_{2k}) = 0$$

$$n = 2k, a_{2k+1} + a_{2k} = (2k+1) \cos \frac{2k}{2} \pi = (2k+1)(-1)^k$$

$$a_{2k+1} - a_{2k-1} = a_{2k+1} + (a_{2k-1} + a_{2k}) - a_{2k} = (2k+1)(-1)^k, k=1, 2, 3, \dots, 1008$$

$$a_{2017} = a_{2017} - a_{2015} + a_{2015} - a_{2013} + a_{2013} - a_{2011} + \dots + a_3 - a_1 + a_1$$

$$a_{2017} = 2017 - 2015 + 2013 - 2011 + 2011 - 2009 + \dots + 5 - 3 + a_1 = 1008 + a_1$$

$$S_{2017} = S_{2016} + a_{2017} = 0 + 1008 + a_1 = 1008 + a_1 + m = 1010 \Rightarrow a_1 + m = 2$$

$$\frac{1}{a_1} + \frac{1}{m} = \frac{1}{2} (a_1 + m) \left(\frac{1}{a_1} + \frac{1}{m} \right) = \frac{1}{2} \left(1 + 1 + \frac{a_1}{m} + \frac{m}{a_1} \right) \geq \frac{1}{2} (2 + 2) = 2, \frac{1}{a_1} + \frac{1}{m} \geq 2$$

正确答案 A

$$S_{2017} = 1008 + a_1, S_{2017} + m = 1010$$

$$\frac{1}{a_1} + \frac{1}{m} = \frac{1}{2} (a_1 + m) \left(\frac{1}{a_1} + \frac{1}{m} \right)$$



2021· $\frac{1}{6000}$ 1·

15° 00' - 15° 15" 1 = 30° 00' 1

$f(x) = x + 2\cos x$ $x \in \left[0, \frac{\pi}{2}\right]$ $f(x)$

A 15° 00'

B 30° 00'

C 05° 00'

D 10° 00'

A

$f(x)$

$f(x) = x + 2\cos x$ $x \in \left[0, \frac{\pi}{2}\right]$

$\therefore f'(x) = 1 - 2\sin x$

$f'(x) = 0$ $x = \frac{\pi}{6}$

$f(x)$ $x \in \left(0, \frac{\pi}{6}\right)$ $x \in \left(\frac{\pi}{6}, \frac{\pi}{2}\right)$

$f(0) = 2$ $f\left(\frac{\pi}{2}\right) = \frac{\pi}{2}$ $f\left(\frac{\pi}{2}\right) < 0$

$f(x)$ $\frac{\pi}{2}$

$\frac{\pi}{2}$ m

$\frac{m}{6000} = \frac{\pi}{2\pi}$

$m = 1500$

$f(x)$ $\frac{\pi}{2}$ 15° 00'



3 2021. $C: x^2 - \frac{y^2}{b^2} = 1 (b > 0)$ F_1, F_2 P C P

C A B $PAOB$ O $\sqrt{2}$ $PF_1 \cdot PF_2 > 0$ P

$$A \sqcup \left(-\infty, -\frac{\sqrt{17}}{3} \right) \cup \left(\frac{\sqrt{17}}{3}, +\infty \right) \quad B \sqcup \left(-\frac{\sqrt{17}}{3}, \frac{\sqrt{17}}{3} \right)$$
$$C_{\square} \left(-\infty, -\frac{2\sqrt{17}}{3} \right) \cup \left(\frac{2\sqrt{17}}{3}, +\infty \right) \quad D_{\square} \left(-\frac{2\sqrt{17}}{3}, \frac{2\sqrt{17}}{3} \right)$$

1111

O4: $b x^- - y = 0$, $O B: b x^+ - y = 0$

□ □ □ □ □ □ □ PAOB □ □ □ □ □ □ , □ □ □ □ □ □ C □ □ □ □ □ □ , □ □ P(m,n), □ □ □ □ PB □ □ □ □ y-

$$d = \frac{|bm + n|}{\sqrt{1 + b^2}}, \begin{cases} y - n = b(x - m) \\ bx + y = 0 \end{cases}, \text{ where } n = b(x - m), \text{ and } P \in OB$$

$$\begin{cases} x = \frac{bm - n}{2b} \\ y = \frac{n - bm}{2} \end{cases} \therefore B\left(\frac{bm - n}{2b}, \frac{n - bm}{2}\right) \therefore |OB| = \sqrt{\frac{(bm - n)^2}{4b^2} + \frac{(n - bm)^2}{4}} = \frac{\sqrt{1+B}}{2b} |bm - n|,$$

$$\therefore S_{\triangle PAOB} = |OB| \cdot d = \frac{|b^2 m^2 - n^2|}{2b}, \quad m^2 - \frac{n^2}{b^2} = 1, \therefore b^2 m^2 - n^2 = b^2, \therefore S_{\triangle PAOB} = \frac{1}{2}b, \therefore S_{\triangle PAOB} = \sqrt{2}, \therefore b = 2\sqrt{2}, \text{ 即 } C$$

$$x^2 - \frac{y^2}{8} = 1, \therefore c = 3, \therefore F_1(-3, 0), F_2(3, 0),$$

$$\therefore PF_1 = (-3 - m - n), PF_2 = (3 - m - n), \therefore PF_1 PF_2 = (-3 - m)(3 - m) + n^2 > 0, m^2 - 9 + n^2 > 0,$$

$$m^2 - \frac{m^2}{8} = 1, \therefore m^2 - 9 + 8(m^2 - 1) > 0, \therefore m > \frac{\sqrt{17}}{3} \text{ 或 } m < -\frac{\sqrt{17}}{3}, \therefore P \text{ 为 } m \text{ 的取值范围}$$

$$\left(-\infty, -\frac{\sqrt{17}}{3}\right) \cup \left(\frac{\sqrt{17}}{3}, +\infty\right), \text{ 选 A.}$$

4. 2021·... $f(x) = a(x-2)e^x + \ln x + \frac{1}{x}$ 在 $(0, 2)$ 上恒成立 a 的取值范围是

$$A. \left(-\infty, -\frac{1}{4e^2}\right)$$

$$B. \left(-\infty, -\frac{1}{e}\right)$$

$$C. \left(-\infty, -\frac{1}{e}\right) \cup \left(-\frac{1}{e}, -\frac{1}{4e^2}\right)$$

$$D. \left(-\frac{1}{e}, -\frac{1}{4e^2}\right) \cup (1, +\infty)$$

选 C

解

$f(x) = 0$ 在 $(0, 2)$ 上恒成立 $\Leftrightarrow a(x-2)e^x + \ln x + \frac{1}{x} = 0$ 在 $(0, 2)$ 上恒成立 $\Leftrightarrow a \geq \frac{1}{x^2} - \frac{\ln x}{x-2}$ 在 $(0, 2)$ 上恒成立

解

$$f(x) = a(x-2)e^x + \ln x + \frac{1}{x} = 0 \Leftrightarrow a = -\frac{\ln x + \frac{1}{x}}{(x-2)e^x}$$

$$a(x-2)e^x = -\frac{\ln x + \frac{1}{x}}{x-2} \Leftrightarrow a = -\frac{\ln x + \frac{1}{x}}{(x-2)e^x} \Leftrightarrow a = -\frac{\ln x + \frac{1}{x}}{x^2 e^x} \Leftrightarrow a = -\frac{\ln x + \frac{1}{x}}{x^2 e^x}$$

$$h(x) = x^2 e^x \quad h'(x) = e^x(x^2 + 2x) > 0$$

$$h(x) \text{ 在 } (0, 2) \text{ 上单调递增} \quad -\frac{1}{a} \neq h(1) = e \quad h(0) < -\frac{1}{a} < h(2)$$

$$-\frac{1}{a} \in (0, e) \cup (e, 4e^2) \quad a \in \left(-\infty, -\frac{1}{e}\right) \cup \left(-\frac{1}{e}, -\frac{1}{4e^2}\right)$$

选 C

解

$f(x) = 0$ 在 $(0, 2)$ 上恒成立 $\Leftrightarrow a = -\frac{\ln x + \frac{1}{x}}{x^2 e^x}$ 在 $(0, 2)$ 上恒成立

解



5. 2021·· ······ $x+y-k=0$ $k=0$ $x^2+y^2=4$ A, B, O ······

$$|OA+OB| \geq \frac{\sqrt{3}}{3} |AB| \quad \text{····· } k \text{ ······}$$

$$A(\sqrt{3}, +\infty)$$

$$B(\sqrt{2}, +\infty)$$

$$C(\sqrt{2}, 2\sqrt{2})$$

$$D(\sqrt{3}, 2\sqrt{2})$$

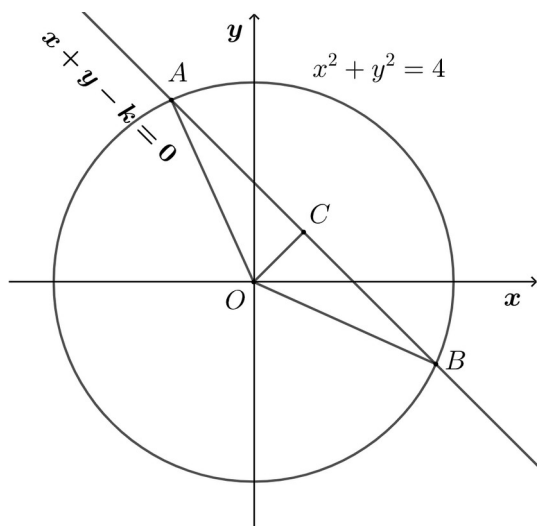
·····C

·····

····· $|OA+OB|$ $\triangle AOB$ 2 $|AB|$ k k

···.

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$$|AB| \text{ ···· } C \text{ ···· } OC \perp AB \therefore |OA+OB| \geq \frac{\sqrt{3}}{3} |AB|$$

$$\therefore |2OC| \geq \frac{\sqrt{3}}{3} |AB| \therefore |AB| \leq 2\sqrt{3} |OC| \therefore |OC|^2 + \frac{1}{4} |AB|^2 = 4$$

$$\therefore |OC|^2 \geq 1 \therefore \text{··· } x+y-k=0 \text{ ···· } x^2+y^2=4 \text{ ······ } A, B$$

$$\therefore |OC|^2 < 4 \therefore 4 \geq |OC|^2 \geq 1$$



□□□□

$$\angle MF_2A = \angle MAF_2 = 2\angle MFA$$

□□□□B

11/11

[illegible]

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$$MF_1 = 2a - 2c \quad AF_2 = a - c \quad MN \perp AF_2 \quad \angle N = 90^\circ \quad \angle N = 90^\circ$$

$$g(x) \leq h(x) \quad \sin x \leq ax \quad y = \sin x \quad y = ax \quad \sin x \leq ax \quad x \in (0, +\infty) \quad y = ax$$

$$y = \sin x \quad a \quad x = 0$$

$$y = \sin x \quad y' = \cos x \quad x = 0 \quad y' = 1 \quad a \geq 1$$

$$a \in [1, 3]$$

A

$$8 \times 2021 \cdot \frac{f(x)}{x} \quad (-\infty, 0) \cup (0, +\infty) \quad f(x) \quad f(1) < 0$$

$$f(x) \cdot \ln x + \frac{f(x)}{x} < 0 \quad (x-1) \cdot f(x) < 0$$

$$A \quad (1, +\infty)$$

$$B \quad (-\infty, -1) \cup (0, 1)$$

$$C \quad (-\infty, 1)$$

$$D \quad (-\infty, 0) \cup (1, +\infty)$$

D

$$g(x) = \ln x \cdot f(x) \quad g(1) = 0 \quad x > 0 \quad f(x) < 0 \quad x < 0$$

$$f(x) > 0 \quad (x-1) \cdot f(x) < 0 \quad \begin{cases} x > 1 \\ f(x) < 0 \end{cases} \quad \begin{cases} x < 1 \\ f(x) > 0 \end{cases}$$

$$g(x) = \ln x \cdot f(x) \quad g'(x) = \frac{1}{x} f(x) + \ln x \cdot f'(x) < 0$$

$$g(x) \quad (0, +\infty)$$

$$g(1) = 0$$

$$\therefore 0 < x < 1 \quad g(x) > 0 \quad 1 < x \quad g(x) < 0$$

$$0 < x < 1 \quad \ln x < 0 \quad x > 1 \quad \ln x > 0$$

$$\therefore x > 0 \quad x \neq 1 \quad f(x) < 0 \quad f'(x) < 0$$



$$\therefore \begin{cases} x > 0 \\ f(x) < 0 \end{cases} \quad \begin{cases} f(x) \\ \end{cases}$$

$$\therefore \begin{cases} x < 0 \\ f(x) > 0 \end{cases}$$

$$(x-1) \cdot f(x) < 0 \quad \begin{cases} x > 1 \\ f(x) < 0 \end{cases} \quad \begin{cases} x < 1 \\ f(x) > 0 \end{cases}$$

$$x > 1 \quad x < 0$$

D.

$$9 \times 2021 \cdot \left[a_n \right] \quad n \quad S_n \quad a_1 = 2 \quad a_{n+1} = S_n \quad a_n \in (0, 2020) \quad a_n \text{ “ ” } \quad$$

$$\left[a_n \right] \quad \text{“ ”} \quad$$

$$A \quad \frac{1}{3} \times 4^{11} + \frac{8}{3}$$

$$B \quad \frac{1}{3} \times 4^{11} - \frac{4}{3}$$

$$C \quad \frac{1}{3} \times 4^{10} + \frac{8}{3}$$

$$D \quad \frac{1}{3} \times 4^{12} - \frac{4}{3}$$

A

$$a_{n+1} = S_n \quad a_n = S_{n-1} (n \geq 2) \quad \frac{a_{n+1}}{a_n} = 2 \quad \text{“ ”} \quad 1 \leq n \leq 11 \quad n$$

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$$a_{n+1} = S_n \quad a_n = S_{n-1} (n \geq 2)$$

$$a_{n+1} - a_n = S_n - S_{n-1} \quad a_{n+1} - a_n = a_n \quad a_{n+1} = 2a_n \quad \frac{a_{n+1}}{a_n} = 2$$

$$a_1 = 2 \quad a_2 = S_1 = a_1 = 2$$

$$a_n = \begin{cases} 2^{n-1}, & n \geq 2 \\ 2, & n = 1 \end{cases}$$

$$a_n \in (0, 2020) \quad 1 \leq n \leq 11$$

$$\{a_n\}$$

$$a_1^2 + a_2^2 + \dots + a_{10}^2 + a_{11}^2 = 4 + 4 + 4^2 + \dots + 4^{10} = 4 + \frac{4(1 - 4^{10})}{1 - 4} = 4 + \frac{4^{11} - 4}{3} = \frac{1}{3} \times 4^{11} + \frac{8}{3}$$

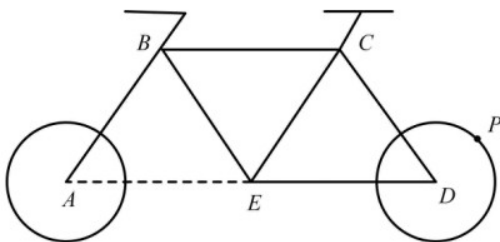
A.

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10 2021

$\sqrt{2}$ $\triangle ABE$ $\triangle BEC$ $\triangle ECD$ 4 P

$AC \cdot BF$



A 24 B $24 + 4\sqrt{6}$ C $30 + 2\sqrt{3}$ D 48

B

AD x E D $P(4 + \sqrt{2}\cos\alpha, \sqrt{2}\sin\alpha)$

$ABCDE$ P D

AD x E $A(-4, 0)$ $B(-2, 2\sqrt{3})$ $C(2, 2\sqrt{3})$

D $(x - 4)^2 + y^2 = 2$ $P(4 + \sqrt{2}\cos\alpha, \sqrt{2}\sin\alpha)$



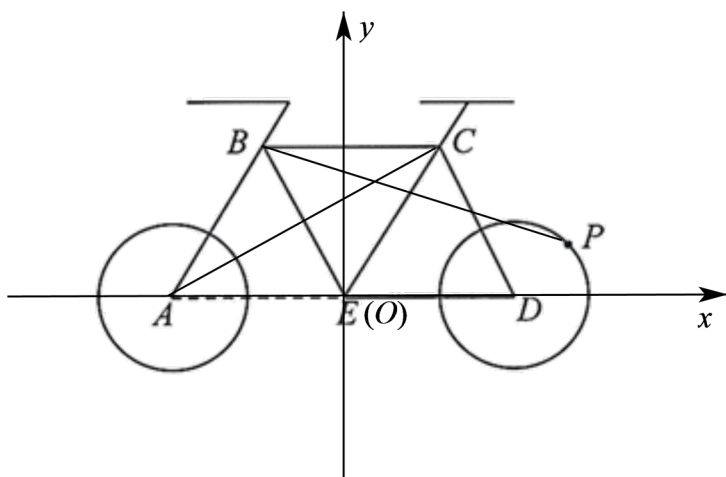
$$AC = (6, 2\sqrt{3}) \quad BP = (6 + \sqrt{2}\cos\alpha, \sqrt{2}\sin\alpha - 2\sqrt{3})$$

$$AC \cdot BP = 6(6 + \sqrt{2}\cos\alpha) + 2\sqrt{3}(\sqrt{2}\sin\alpha - 2\sqrt{3})$$

$$= 6\sqrt{2}\cos\alpha + 2\sqrt{6}\sin\alpha + 24 = 4\sqrt{6}\left(\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}\sin\alpha + \frac{1}{2}\cos\alpha\right) + 24 = 4\sqrt{6}\sin\left(\alpha + \frac{\pi}{6}\right) + 24$$

$$\sin\left(\alpha + \frac{\pi}{6}\right) = 1 \quad AC \cdot BP = 24 + 4\sqrt{6}$$

选B



11. 2021. 已知函数 $f(x) = 2\sin(\omega x + \varphi) - 1$ ($\omega > 0$) 在区间 $\left[\frac{\pi}{4}, \frac{3\pi}{4}\right]$ 上

2. 已知函数 $f(x) = 2\sin(\omega x + \varphi) - 1$ ($\omega > 0$) 在区间 $\left[\frac{\pi}{4}, \frac{3\pi}{4}\right]$ 上

$$A. \left[\frac{8}{3}, \frac{16}{3}\right]$$

$$B. \left[4, \frac{16}{3}\right]$$

$$C. \left[4, \frac{20}{3}\right]$$

$$D. \left[\frac{8}{3}, \frac{20}{3}\right]$$

选B

选B

$$t = \omega x + \varphi \quad \sin t = \frac{1}{2} \quad y = \sin t \quad y = \frac{1}{2} \quad \omega$$

选B



$f(-2-x) + f(x) = 0$ $f(2-x) = f(x)$ $f(x+8) = f(x)$
 8

$f(2018)$ $f(2019)$ $f(2020)$ $f(2021)$

$f(x-1)$ $f(x-1)$ $(0,0)$

$\therefore f(x)$ $(-1,0)$ $f(-2-x) + f(x) = 0$

$f(x+1)$ $f(x+1)$ $x=0$

$\therefore f(x)$ $x=1$ $f(2-x) = f(x)$

$f(-2-x) + f(2-x) = 0$

$\therefore f(x-2) + f(x+2) = 0$ $f(x+8) = f(x)$ $y = f(x)$ 8

$\therefore f(2018) = (2) = f(0) = 1$ $f(2019) = (3) = f(-1) = 0$ $f(2020) = (4) = f(-2) = - (0) = -1$

$f(2021) = (5) = f(-3) = - (1) = -2$ $f(2021)$

D

13 2021 $\forall x \in (0, +\infty)$ $\ln(ax) \leq \frac{e^x}{a}$ a

A e^{-1}

B 1

C e

D e^2

C

$a > 0$ $ax \ln(ax) \leq e^x \ln e^x$ $0 < ax \leq 1$ $ax \leq 1 < e^x$ $ax > 1$ $f(x) = x \ln x$ $ax \leq e^x$



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□□□C

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14□□2021·□□·□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□ □
 $a \ln a > b \ln b > c \ln c = 1$ □□□ □

$$A \square e^{b+c} \ln a > e^{c+a} \ln b > e^{a+b} \ln c$$

$$B \sqcap e^{a^* \cdot a} \ln b > e^{b^* \cdot c} \ln a > e^{a^* \cdot b} \ln c$$

$$C \square e^{a+b} \ln c > e^{a+b} \ln b > e^{b+c} \ln a$$

$$D \sqcap e^{a \ast b} \ln c > e^{b \ast c} \ln a > e^{c \ast a} \ln b$$

□□□□C

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$$\text{□□□□ } f(x) = x \ln x \text{ □□□□□□ } a > b > c > 1 \text{ □□□□□□ } g(x) = \frac{\ln x}{e^x} \text{ □□□□□□□□ } \frac{\ln a}{e^a} < \frac{\ln b}{e^b} < \frac{\ln c}{e^c} \text{ □□□□□□}$$

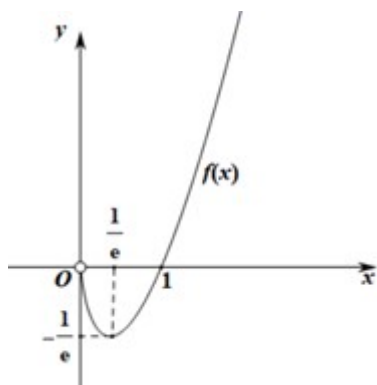
$$e^{a+b} \ln c > e^{c+a} \ln b > e^{b+c} \ln a$$

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$$f(x) = x \ln x \quad f'(x) = 1 + \ln x$$

$$\square 0 < x < \frac{1}{e} \square \square f(x) < 0 \square \square x > \frac{1}{e} \square \square f(x) > 0$$

$$f(x) \left(0, \frac{1}{e} \right) \left(\frac{1}{e}, +\infty \right)$$



□ $f(a) > f(b) > f(c) = 1$ □□□□□□ $a > b > c > 1$

$$\square g(x) = \frac{\ln x}{e^x} \quad \square g'(x) = \frac{\frac{1}{x} - \ln x}{e^x}$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} y = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{1}{x} - \ln x = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{1}{x} - \ln c = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{1}{c} - \ln c = \frac{1}{c} - \ln c = 0$$

$$\frac{1}{x} - \ln x = 0 \quad (0, +\infty) \quad C \quad g'(x) = 0 \quad (0, +\infty) \quad C$$

$$x > c \quad g'(x) < 0 \quad g(x) \quad (c, +\infty)$$

$$\boxed{a} \cdot \frac{\ln a}{e^a} < \frac{\ln b}{e^b} < \frac{\ln c}{e^c} \boxed{c}$$

$$\therefore e^b \ln a < e^a \ln b, e^a \ln b < e^b \ln c$$

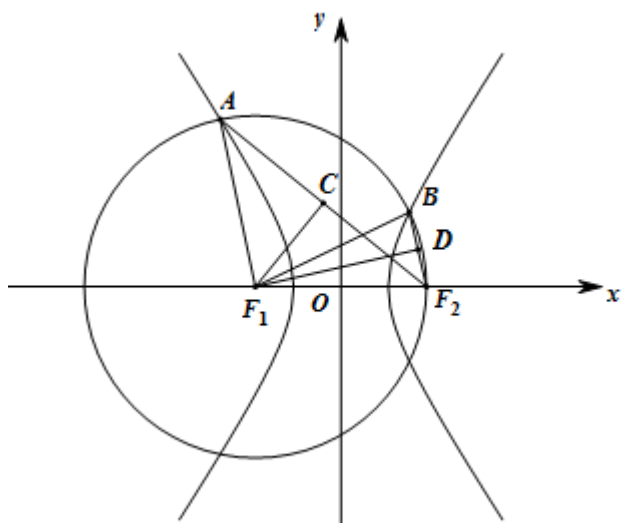
$$\therefore e^{b+c} \ln a < e^{a+c} \ln b, e^{a+c} \ln b < e^{b+c} \ln c \Rightarrow e^{b+c} \ln a < e^{a+c} \ln b < e^{b+c} \ln c$$



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$Rt\triangle DF_1F_2$

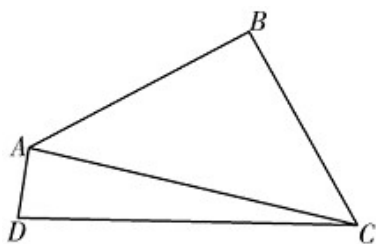
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$$\square\square\square\square \quad AF_2 \quad BF_1 \quad \square\square \quad AF_2 \quad \square\square\square\square \quad C \quad BF_2 \quad \square\square\square\square \quad D \quad \square\square\square\square \quad F_1C \quad F_1D \quad \square$$
$$\boxed{}\boxed{}\boxed{}\boxed{}\boxed{}\boxed{}\boxed{}\boxed{} \quad |AF_1|=|BF_1|=|F_1F_2|=2c \quad \boxed{} \quad |AF_2|=2a+2c \quad \boxed{} \quad |BF_2|=2c-2a \quad \boxed{}$$
$$\because \angle AFF_2 = 120^\circ \therefore Rt\triangle CF_1F_2 \quad \sin \angle CF_1F_2 = \sin 60^\circ = \frac{|CF_2|}{|F_1F_2|} = \frac{a+c}{2c}$$
$$\square \quad \square \therefore \frac{a}{c} = \sqrt{3} - 1 \quad \square \therefore \cos \angle BF_2F_1 = \frac{|DF_2|}{|F_1F_2|} = \frac{c-a}{2c} = \frac{1-\frac{a}{c}}{2} = 1 - \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \quad \square$$


□□□A.

16 2021. $ABCD$ $\triangle ABC$ $\triangle ACD$ 3 x, y

$$AC = \left(\frac{1}{x} - 3\right)AB + \left(1 - \frac{1}{y}\right)AD \quad \frac{3}{x} + \frac{1}{y} \quad \square$$

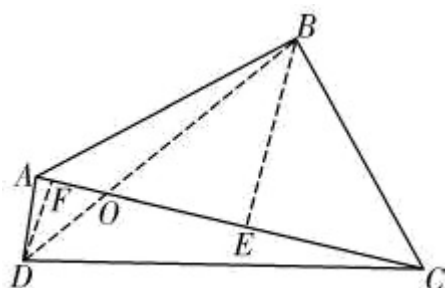


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□□□□ x, y □□□□□□□□□□

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$$BD \perp AC, BD = OD, BE \perp AC, E = D, DF \perp AC, F.$$


$3DO = OB$

$$\square\square 3(DA + AO) = OA + AB \square\square\square AO = \frac{1}{4}AB + \frac{3}{4}AD.$$
$$\boxed{AC} = \lambda AO = \frac{\lambda}{4} AB + \frac{3\lambda}{4} AD, \quad \boxed{AC} = \left(\frac{1}{x} - 3\right) AB + \left(1 - \frac{1}{y}\right) AD, \quad \boxed{}$$
$$\square\square\left(1-\frac{1}{Y}\right)=3\left(\frac{1}{X}-3\right)\square\square\square\frac{3}{X}+\frac{1}{Y}=10.$$

□□□A.

□□□□□

17. 2021. $f'(x)$ $y=f(x)$ $y=f(x)$ $f'(x)=0$ x_0

$(x_0, f(x_0))$ $y=f(x)$ " " $f(x)=ax^3+bx^2+cx+d$ ($a \neq 0$) " " " " " "

.

A

B $f(x)=x^3-3x^2-3x+5$ $y=\tan\frac{\pi}{2}x$

C $h(x)$ $h'(x)=0$ x_0 $(x_0, h(x_0))$ $y=h(x)$

D $g(x)=\frac{1}{3}x^3-\frac{1}{2}x^2-\frac{5}{12}$ $g\left(\frac{1}{2021}\right)+g\left(\frac{2}{2021}\right)+g\left(\frac{3}{2021}\right)+\cdots+g\left(\frac{2020}{2021}\right)=-1010$

BCD

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. A, C $f(x)=x^3-3x^2-3x+5$ $(1,0)$ $y=\tan\frac{\pi}{2}x$

. B $g(x)=\frac{1}{3}x^3-\frac{1}{2}x^2-\frac{5}{12}$ $g(x)+g(1-x)=-1$

$g\left(\frac{1}{2021}\right)+g\left(\frac{2}{2021}\right)+g\left(\frac{3}{2021}\right)+\cdots+g\left(\frac{2020}{2021}\right)=-1010$ D.

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. A. $f(x)=ax^3+bx^2+cx+d$ ($a \neq 0$) .

$y=f'(x)$ A

B. $f(x)=x^3-3x^2-3x+5$ $f'(x)=3x^2-6x-3$ $f''(x)=6x-6$ $6x-6=0$ $x=1$ $f(x)$

$(1,0)$.

$\frac{\pi}{2}x=\frac{k\pi}{2}, k \in \mathbb{Z}$ $x=k, k \in \mathbb{Z}$ $f(x)$ $y=\tan\frac{\pi}{2}x$ B

$h(x) = ax^3 + bx^2 + cx + d \ (a \neq 0)$

$h'(x) = 3ax^2 + 2bx + c, h''(x) = 6ax + 2b$

$$\begin{cases} 3ax_0^2 + 2bx_0 + c = 0, \\ 6ax_0 + 2b = 0, \end{cases} \quad 3ac - b^2 = 0$$

$3ac - b^2 = 0$ $h(x)$ $h'(x) = 0$ x_0 $(x_0, h(x_0))$ $y = h(x)$ C .

$D: g(x) = \frac{1}{3}x^3 - \frac{1}{2}x^2 - \frac{5}{12}$ $g'(x) = x^2 - x, g''(x) = 2x - 1$

$g''(x) = 2x - 1 = 0$ $x = \frac{1}{2}$ $g\left(\frac{1}{2}\right) = \frac{1}{3} \times \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^3 - \frac{1}{2} \times \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^2 - \frac{5}{12} = -\frac{1}{2}$

$\therefore g(x) = \frac{1}{3}x^3 - \frac{1}{2}x^2 - \frac{5}{12}$ $\left(\frac{1}{2}, -\frac{1}{2}\right)$ $g(x) + g(1-x) = -1$

$T = g\left(\frac{1}{2021}\right) + g\left(\frac{2}{2021}\right) + g\left(\frac{3}{2021}\right) + \cdots + g\left(\frac{2020}{2021}\right)$

$2T = \left[g\left(\frac{1}{2021}\right) + g\left(\frac{2020}{2021}\right)\right] + \left[g\left(\frac{2}{2021}\right) + g\left(\frac{2019}{2021}\right)\right] + \cdots + \left[g\left(\frac{2020}{2021}\right) + g\left(\frac{1}{2021}\right)\right] = -2020$

$g\left(\frac{1}{2021}\right) + g\left(\frac{2}{2021}\right) + g\left(\frac{3}{2021}\right) + \cdots + g\left(\frac{2020}{2021}\right) = -1010$ D .

BCD .

18 2021 $ABCD - A_1B_1C_1D_1$ F CDD_1C_1

$\vec{BF} = \frac{1}{2}(\vec{BC} + \vec{BD}_1)$ F B_1CC_1 4π

$B_1F \parallel$ ABD B_1F CD



C $C_1F \perp$ ACF F

D $E \perp BC$ $A_1 \perp AB_1E$ $A_1 \perp FAB$

CD

$F(0, m, n)$ $0 < m < 2, 0 < n < 2$ $\vec{BF} = \frac{1}{2}(\vec{BC} + \vec{BD})$ $F(0, 1, 1)$

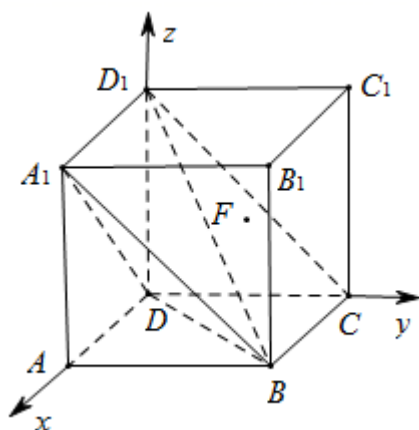
$F \perp BCC_1$ $O(x, y, z)$ O

A ABD $\vec{BF} \cdot \vec{n} = 0$ $m + n = 2$

$\vec{BF} \cdot \vec{CD} = -4m + 4$ $m = 1$ $\vec{BF} \cdot \vec{CD} = 0$ B $C_1F \perp$ ACF $C_1F \perp AC, C_1F \perp CF$

m, n C $V_{A_1-AB_1E} = V_{E-A_1AB_1} = \frac{1}{3} S_{\triangle A_1AB_1} \cdot EB$

$V_{A_1-AB_1B} = V_{F-A_1AB} = \frac{1}{3} S_{\triangle A_1AB} \cdot BC$ D



$A(2, 0, 0), B(2, 2, 0), C(0, 2, 0), D(0, 0, 0), A_1(2, 0, 2), B_1(2, 2, 2), C_1(0, 2, 2), D_1(0, 0, 2)$



$$F \text{ 平面 } CDD_1C_1 \text{ 的法向量为 } F(0, m, n) \quad 0 < m < 2, 0 < n < 2$$

$$\vec{BF} = \frac{1}{2}(\vec{BC} + \vec{BD}_1) \quad F \text{ 在 } CD_1 \text{ 上} \quad F(0, 1, 1)$$

$$F \text{ 平面 } B_1CC_1 \text{ 的法向量为 } \vec{O}(x, y, z)$$

$$\begin{cases} |\vec{OC}| = |\vec{OB}_1| \\ |\vec{OC}| = |\vec{OF}| \\ |\vec{OC}| = |\vec{OC}_1| \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} x^2 + (y-2)^2 + z^2 = (x-2)^2 + (y-2)^2 + (z-2)^2 \\ x^2 + (y-2)^2 + z^2 = x^2 + (y-1)^2 + (z-1)^2 \\ x^2 + (y-2)^2 + z^2 = x^2 + (y-2)^2 + (z-2)^2 \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} x=1 \\ y=2 \\ z=1 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \vec{O}(1, 2, 1)$$

$$F \text{ 平面 } B_1CC_1 \text{ 的法向量为 } R = |\vec{OC}| = \sqrt{2}$$

$$F \text{ 平面 } B_1CC_1 \text{ 的面积为 } 4\pi R^2 = 4\pi \times (\sqrt{2})^2 = 8\pi \quad A \text{ 平面}$$

$$B \text{ 平面 } ABD \text{ 的法向量为 } \vec{n} = (x, y, z) \quad \vec{AB} = (0, 2, -2) \quad \vec{BD} = (-2, -2, 0)$$

$$\begin{cases} 2y - 2z = 0 \\ -2x - 2y = 0 \end{cases} \Rightarrow y = 1, x = -1, z = 1 \Rightarrow \vec{n} = (-1, 1, 1)$$

$$\vec{BF} = (-2, m-2, n-2) \quad \vec{BF} \parallel \vec{ABD} \Rightarrow \vec{BF} \cdot \vec{n} = 0$$

$$2 + m - 2 + n - 2 = 0 \Rightarrow m + n = 2 \quad F(0, m, 2-m)$$

$$\vec{BF} = (-2, m-2, -m) \quad \vec{CD}_1 = (0, -2, 2)$$

$$\vec{BF} \cdot \vec{CD}_1 = -2 \times 0 - 2 \times (m-2) - m \times 2 = -4m + 4$$

$$m = 1 \Rightarrow -4m + 4 = 0 \Rightarrow \vec{BF} \cdot \vec{CD}_1 = 0 \Rightarrow \vec{BF} \perp \vec{CD}_1 \quad B \text{ 平面}$$

$$C \text{ 平面 } C_1F \perp \vec{ACF} \quad C_1F \perp \vec{AC}, C_1F \perp \vec{CF}$$



$$\vec{C_1F}=(0, m-2, n-2) \quad \vec{AC}=(-2, 2, -2), \vec{CF}=(0, m-2, n-2)$$

$$\begin{cases} 2 \times (m-2) - 2(n-2) = 0 \\ (m-2)^2 + n(n-2) = 0 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} m=1 \\ n=1 \end{cases} \text{ 或 } \begin{cases} m=2 \\ n=2 \end{cases}$$

$$F(0,1,1) \quad F \perp C_1F \perp AC \quad C$$

$$D \quad E \perp BC \quad BC \perp ABB_1$$

$$A-AB_1E \quad V_{A-AB_1E} = V_{E-AB_1A} = \frac{1}{3} S_{\triangle AB_1A} \cdot EB$$

$$F \quad CDD_1C_1 \quad F \quad AAB \quad BC$$

$$A-FA_1B \quad V_{A-FA_1B} = V_{F-AA_1B} = \frac{1}{3} S_{\triangle AA_1B} \cdot BC$$

$$S_{\triangle AA_1B} = S_{\triangle AA_1B}, EB = \frac{1}{2} BC \quad V_{A-AB_1E} = \frac{1}{2} V_{A-FA_1B}$$

$$A-AB_1E \quad A-FA_1B \quad D$$

CD.

$$19 \text{ 年 } 2021 \cdot y=2x^2 \quad F \quad M(x_1, y_1) \quad M(x_2, y_2)$$

$$A \quad F \quad \left(\frac{1}{8}, 0\right)$$

$$B \quad MN \quad F \quad x_1 x_2 = -\frac{1}{16}$$

$$C \quad MF = \lambda NF \quad |MN| \quad \frac{1}{2}$$

$$D \quad |MF| + |NF| = \frac{3}{2} \quad MN \quad P \quad x \quad \frac{5}{8}$$

BCD

A B C

D



2020-2021······ $\triangle ABC \cong \triangle A_1B_1C_1$ $AB \perp BC$ $AB = BC = BB_1$ O AC P

$$BP = \lambda BC_1 \quad \lambda \in [0, 1]$$

$$\forall \lambda \in [0, 1] \quad AP \perp OB_1$$

$$B \quad \lambda = \frac{1}{3} \quad AP \quad AB \quad 30^\circ$$

$$C \quad \lambda = \frac{1}{2} \quad AP \quad A_1B_1C_1 \quad \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$$

$$D \quad \lambda = \frac{1}{2} \quad AP \quad OB_1 \quad Q \quad \frac{PQ}{QA} = \frac{1}{2}$$

AD

$$\therefore \triangle ABC \cong \triangle A_1B_1C_1 \quad AB \perp BC$$

$$\therefore B \quad BA \quad x \quad BC \quad y \quad BB_1 \quad z \quad AB = BC = BB_1 = a$$

$$B(0, 0, 0) \quad A(a, 0, 0) \quad C(0, a, 0) \quad A_1(a, 0, a) \quad B_1(0, 0, a) \quad C_1(0, a, a)$$

$$\therefore O \quad AC \quad P \quad BP = \lambda BC_1 \quad \lambda \in [0, 1]$$

$$\therefore Q\left(\frac{a}{2}, \frac{a}{2}, \frac{a}{2}\right) \quad P(0, \lambda a, \lambda a)$$

$$A \quad AP = (-a, \lambda a, \lambda a - a) \quad OB_1 = \left(-\frac{a}{2}, -\frac{a}{2}, \frac{a}{2}\right)$$

$$AP \cdot OB_1 = (-a, \lambda a, \lambda a - a) \cdot \left(-\frac{a}{2}, -\frac{a}{2}, \frac{a}{2}\right) = 0$$



$$\therefore \forall \lambda \in [0, 1] \quad AP \perp OB$$

A

$$B \quad \lambda = \frac{1}{3} \quad AP = \left(-a, \frac{1}{3}a, -\frac{2}{3}a \right) \quad AB = (-a, 0, 0) \quad \cos \langle \vec{AP}, \vec{AB} \rangle = \frac{|\vec{AP} \cdot \vec{AB}|}{|\vec{AP}| |\vec{AB}|} = \frac{a^2}{\frac{\sqrt{14}}{3} a^2} = \frac{3\sqrt{14}}{14}$$

$$\angle APB = 30^\circ$$

B

$$C \quad \lambda = \frac{1}{2} \quad AP = \left(-a, \frac{1}{2}a, -\frac{1}{2}a \right) \quad AB_1 = (0, 0, 1) \quad m = (0, 0, 1)$$

$$\angle APB_1 = \theta$$

$$\sin \theta = \frac{|\vec{AP} \cdot \vec{m}|}{|\vec{AP}| |\vec{m}|} = \frac{\sqrt{6}}{6} \quad \tan \theta = \frac{\sqrt{5}}{5}$$

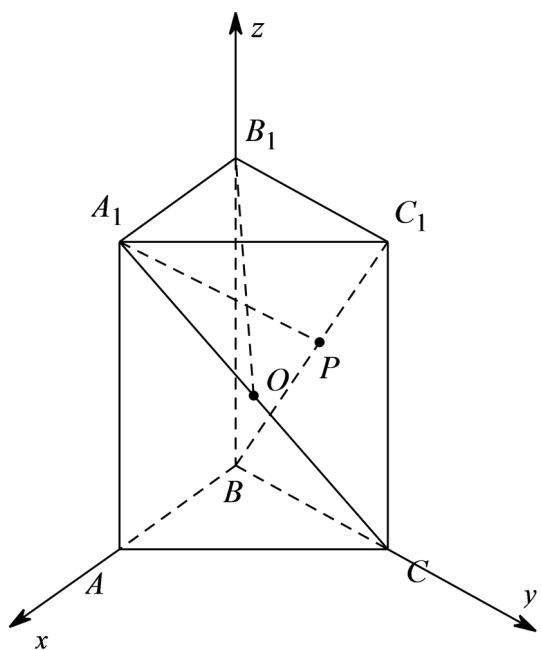
C

$$D \quad \lambda = \frac{1}{2} \quad O \left(\frac{a}{2}, \frac{a}{2}, \frac{a}{2} \right) \quad P \left(0, \frac{1}{2}a, \frac{1}{2}a \right)$$

$$\therefore OP = \left(-\frac{a}{2}, 0, 0 \right) \quad AB = (-a, 0, 0) \quad AB = 2OP$$

$$\therefore AB \parallel OP \quad \lambda = \frac{1}{2} \quad AP \perp OB \quad Q \quad \frac{PQ}{QA} = \frac{PO}{AB} = \frac{1}{2}$$

D


$$f(x) = \begin{cases} e^{x+1} + m, & x < 1 \\ x + 1 - \ln x, & x \geq 1 \end{cases} \quad [2, +\infty)$$

$$A_{m \geq 1}$$

$$B_{\square}^{F-2} < (-m-1)$$

$$C \sqcap f(\ln(m+2)) < f(m+1)$$

$$D \square \left(\frac{\ln 2}{2} \right) > \left(\frac{1}{e} \right)$$

10

$(-\infty, 1)$ m $(-\infty, 1)$ $f(x)$
 A B

$$\left[1, +\infty\right) \quad \text{[] [] [] [] [] []} \quad H(x) = x + 1 - \ln(x + 2), (x \geq 1) \quad \text{[] [] [] []} \quad \left[1, +\infty\right) \quad \text{[] [] [] [] [] [] [] [] [] [] [] []} \quad m + 1 - \ln(m + 2) \quad \text{[] [] [] [] [] [] [] [] [] [] [] []$$
$$C[g(x)] = \frac{\ln x}{x} \int_0^x g(t) dt \quad (0, e] \text{ 上 } C^\infty \text{ 函数, } D.$$

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$$\forall x \leq 1 \quad f(x) = x + 1 - \ln x \quad f'(x) = 1 - \frac{1}{x} = \frac{x-1}{x} \geq 0$$

$$f(x) \in [1, +\infty) \quad f(x) \geq f(1) = 2$$

$$x < 1 \quad f(x) = e^{-x+1} + m \quad (-\infty, 1)$$

$$f(x) > f(1) = 1 + m \geq 2 \quad m \geq 1 \quad \text{A}$$

$$-m-1 \leq -2 \quad f(-2) \leq (-m-1) \quad \text{B}$$

$$m+2 \geq 3 \quad \ln(m+2) > 1$$

$$h(x) = x+1 - \ln(x+2), (x \geq 1)$$

$$h(x) = 1 - \frac{1}{x+2} = \frac{x+1}{x+2} > 0 \quad h(x) \in [1, +\infty)$$

$$h(x) \geq h(1) = 2 - \ln 3 > 0$$

$$x+1 > \ln(x+2) \quad m+1 > \ln(m+2)$$

$$f(\ln(m+2)) < f(m+1) \quad \text{C}$$

$$g(x) = \frac{\ln x}{x} \quad g'(x) = \frac{1 - \ln x}{x^2}$$

$$0 < x \leq e \quad g'(x) \leq 0 \quad g(x) \in (0, e]$$

$$g(2) < g(e) \quad \frac{\ln 2}{2} < \frac{1}{e} < 1$$

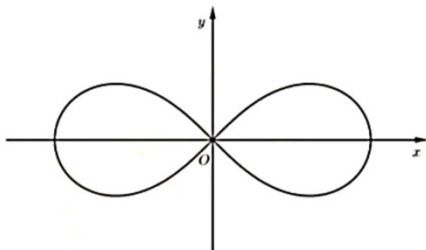
$$f\left(\frac{\ln 2}{2}\right) > \left(\frac{1}{e}\right) \quad \text{D}$$

ACD.

22. 2021··“8”

$$C: (x^2 + y^2)^2 = 4(x^2 - y^2)$$





A. 曲线 C 过 7 个整点 (横、纵坐标均为整数)

B. 曲线 C 关于原点对称 O 为对称中心

C. 曲线 C 上任一点 $P(x, y)$ 均满足 $(x^2 + y^2)^2 = 4(y^2 - x^2)$

D. 当 $|k| \geq 1$ 时，直线 $y = kx$ 与 C 有 4 个交点

正确答案 BCD

解析

由方程 $(x^2 + y^2)^2 = 4(y^2 - x^2)$ 可知，曲线 C 关于原点对称， O 为对称中心，故 B 正确。

解析

由 $(x^2 + y^2)^2 = 4(y^2 - x^2) \leq 4(x^2 + y^2)$ 得 $x^2 + y^2 \leq 4$ ，即 $\sqrt{x^2 + y^2} \leq 2$ ，故 $x^2 = 4, y^2 = 0$ 时，曲线 C 与 x 轴交于 $(\pm 2, 0)$ 两点，故 A 错误。

当 $x = 0$ 时， $y^2 = 0$ ，即 $y = 0$ ；当 $|x| = 1$ 时， $y^2 = 2\sqrt{3} - 3 \in (0, 1)$ ，即 $|y| = \sqrt{2\sqrt{3} - 3} \in (0, 1)$ ，故 $(\pm 1, \pm \sqrt{2\sqrt{3} - 3})$ 是曲线 C 上的点，故 C 正确。

由 $(x^2 + y^2)^2 = 4(y^2 - x^2)$ 得 $(x^2 + y^2)^2 = 4(y^2 - x^2)$ ，故 D 正确。

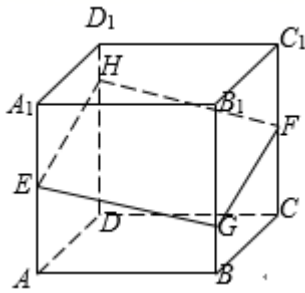
由 $(x^2 + y^2)^2 = 4(y^2 - x^2)$ 得 $(x^2 + y^2)^2 = 4(y^2 - x^2)$ ，故 $(k^2 + 1)x^2 - 4(1 - k^2) = 0$ ，当 $|k| \geq 1$ 时，

$(k^2 + 1)x^2 - 4(1 - k^2) \geq 0$ ，故 $x = 0$ 时， $y^2 = 0$ ，即 $y = 0$ ，故 D 正确。

正确答案 BCD.

23. 如图，在棱长为 1 的正方体 $ABCD-A_1B_1C_1D_1$ 中， E, F 分别为 AA_1, CC_1 的中点，则 EF 与 BD 所成角的余弦值为 $\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$ 。

解析 BB_1, DD_1 平行，故 GH 平行于 BB_1, DD_1 ，故 GH 与 BD 所成角为 45° ，故余弦值为 $\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$ 。



A 表面积 3π

B 平面 $EGFH$ 与 $ABCD$ 所成二面角 $\frac{\pi}{4}$

C 四面体 $C_1 - EGFH$ 的体积

D 点 B 到平面 $EGFH$ 的距离 $\frac{\sqrt{6}}{3}$

解法一 取 AC 中点 D

连接 BD

因为 $BD \perp AC$ ，且 $BD \perp DD_1$ ，所以 $BD \perp$ 平面 ADD_1A_1 ，从而 $\angle D_1BD$ 是二面角 $B - AC - D_1$ 的平面角。因为 $\angle D_1BD < \frac{\pi}{4}$ ，所以 $\angle D_1BD < \frac{\pi}{4}$ 。又因为 $V_{C_1 - EGFH} = \frac{1}{6}$ ，所以 $\angle D_1BD < \frac{\pi}{4}$ 。

解法二

设 $R = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$ ，则 $S = 4\pi R^2 = 3\pi$ 。

因为 $EBFD$ 是矩形，所以 $\angle D_1BD < \frac{\pi}{4}$ 。

因为 $V_{C_1 - EGFH} = V_{C_1 - EHF} + V_{C_1 - EGF} = 2V_{C_1 - EGF} = 2V_{E - C_1GF} = 2 \times \frac{1}{3} \times \frac{1}{2} \times 1 \times \frac{1}{2} = \frac{1}{6}$ 。

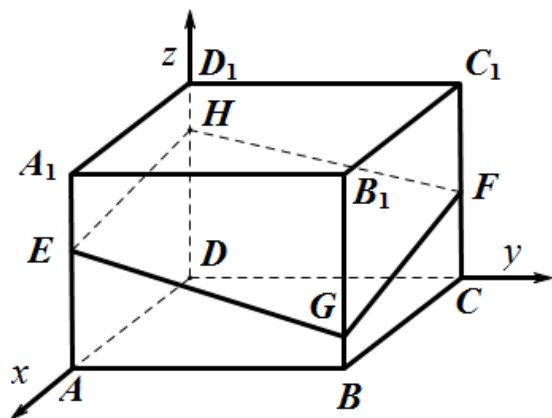
因为 D 是 AC 的中点，所以 $H(0, 0, m)$ 。

因为 $EGFH$ 是平行四边形，所以 $\vec{n} = (x, y, z)$ 满足 $\begin{cases} \vec{n} \cdot \vec{EF} = -x + y = 0 \\ \vec{n} \cdot \vec{EH} = -x + \left(m - \frac{1}{2}\right)z = 0 \end{cases}$ 。

取 $z = 1$ ，则 $\vec{n} = \left(m - \frac{1}{2}, m - \frac{1}{2}, 1\right)$ 。

$d = \frac{|\vec{EB} \cdot \vec{n}|}{|\vec{n}|} = \frac{m}{\sqrt{2m^2 - m + \frac{3}{2}}} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{\frac{3}{2m} - \frac{2}{m} + 2}} \leq \frac{1}{\sqrt{\frac{3}{2} - 2 + 2}} = \frac{\sqrt{6}}{3}$ ，当 $m = 1$ 时取等号。





□□□ACD.

24002021-00-00000000000000000000 ABCD- A' B' C' D' 2 Q AA' M, N CD, CD

□□□□□□□□□□ QM, QN □□□ $ABB' A'$ □□□□□□ α, β □□ $\tan^2 \alpha + \tan^2 \beta = 4$ □□□ □

$$A_{\square\square\square\square}^{M,N} \square\square MN/A^4$$
$$B \begin{matrix} DM \cdot DN \\ \square \square \square \end{matrix}$$
$$C_{\mu\nu\rho\sigma} M, N^{\mu\nu} MN = \frac{5}{2}$$

Diketahui M, N pada $MN \perp CQ$

□□□□ABCD

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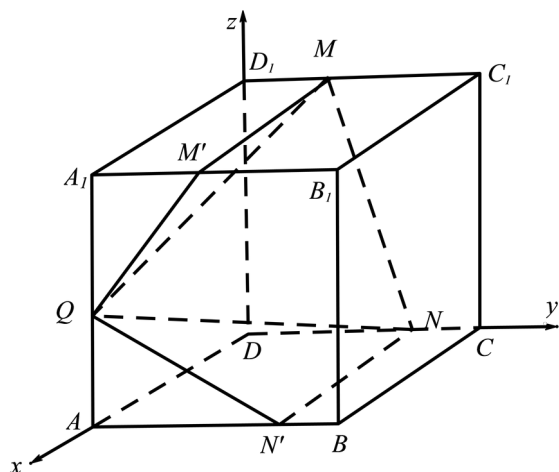
□□□□□□ D □□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□ $M(0, m, 2)$ □ $M(0, n, 0)$ □□ $MM \perp AB$ □ $NN \perp AB$ □□ $\angle MQM = \alpha$ □

$\angle NQN = \beta$ $\tan^2 \alpha + \tan^2 \beta = 4$ $nm = 1$ ACD m n B

$$\vec{DM} \cdot \vec{DN} = nm = 1 \square\square\square\square.$$

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□□□□□□□□□□ D □□□□□□□□□□



$$Q(2,0,1) \quad C(0,2,0) \quad M(0,m,2) \quad N(0,n,0) \quad MM' \perp AB \quad NN' \perp AB$$

$$\angle MQM' = \alpha \quad \angle NQN' = \beta \quad M(2,m,2) \quad N(2,n,0)$$

$$MM' = NN' = 2 \quad QM = \sqrt{m^2 + 1} \quad QN = \sqrt{n^2 + 1}$$

$$\tan \alpha = \frac{MM'}{QM} = \frac{2}{\sqrt{m^2 + 1}} \quad \tan \beta = \frac{NN'}{QN} = \frac{2}{\sqrt{n^2 + 1}}$$

$$\tan^2 \alpha + \tan^2 \beta = 4 \quad \frac{4}{m^2 + 1} + \frac{4}{n^2 + 1} = 4 \quad m, n \in [0, 2]$$

$$\frac{1}{m^2 + 1} = 1 - \frac{1}{n^2 + 1} = \frac{n^2}{n^2 + 1} \quad m^2 + 1 = \frac{n^2 + 1}{n^2}$$

$$mn = 1$$

$$A \quad MN \parallel AA' \quad m = n \quad m = n = 1 \quad A$$

$$B \quad \vec{DM} \cdot \vec{DN} = mn = 1 \quad B$$

$$C \quad MN = \frac{5}{2} \quad \sqrt{(m-n)^2 + 4} = \frac{5}{2} \quad m = 2, n = \frac{1}{2} \quad m = \frac{1}{2}, n = 2 \quad C$$

$$D \quad \vec{CQ} = (2, -2, 1) \quad \vec{MN} = (0, n - m, -2) \quad MN \perp CQ$$

$$\vec{CQ} \cdot \vec{MN} = -2(n - m) - 2 = 0 \quad n = \frac{\sqrt{5} - 1}{2} \quad m = \frac{1 + \sqrt{5}}{2} \quad D$$

ABCD



25 2021 · 已知函数 $f(x)$ 满足 $f(-1, 1) = 1$ 且 $f(x) - f(y) = f\left(\frac{x-y}{1-xy}\right)$ 则

A $f(0) = 0$

B $f(x)$ 在 $(-1, 1)$ 上单调

C $\forall x \in (0, 1)$ 有 $f(x) > 0$ 且 $f(x)$ 在 $(-1, 1)$ 上单调

D $x_{n+1} = \frac{2x_n}{1+x_n^2}$ 且 $x_1 = \frac{1}{2}$ 则 $f(x_n) = 2^{n-1}$

【答案】ACD

【解析】

由题设知 ABD 选项 C 选项均有可能成立.

【分析】

由 $x=y=0 \Rightarrow f(0) = 0$ 选项 A 正确

由 B 选项 $x=0 \Rightarrow -f(y) = f(-y) \Rightarrow f(-x) = -f(x)$ 则

$\therefore f(x)$ 在 $(-1, 1)$ 上单调 选项 B 正确

由 C 选项 $x_1, x_2 \in (-1, 1)$ 且 $x_1 < x_2$ 则

$f(x_2) - f(x_1) = f\left(\frac{x_2 - x_1}{1 - x_1 x_2}\right)$

$(1+x_1)(1-x_2) > 0 \Rightarrow 1 - x_2 + x_1 - x_1 x_2 > 0 \Rightarrow x_2 - x_1 < 1 - x_1 x_2 \Rightarrow 0 < \frac{x_2 - x_1}{1 - x_1 x_2} < 1$

由 $\forall x \in (0, 1), f(x) > 0$

$\therefore f\left(\frac{x_2 - x_1}{1 - x_1 x_2}\right) > 0 \Rightarrow f(x_2) > f(x_1)$,

$\therefore f(x)$ 在 $(-1, 1)$ 上单调 选项 C 正确



由 $y = -x \Rightarrow 2f(x) = f\left(\frac{2x}{1+x^2}\right)$,

令 $x = x_n$, $2f(x_n) = f\left(\frac{2x_n}{1+x_n^2}\right) = f(x_{n+1})$,

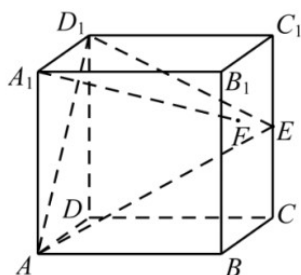
$\therefore \frac{f(x_{n+1})}{f(x_n)} = 2$, $f(x_1) = 1$

$\therefore |f(x_n)|$ 是首项为 1 公比为 2 的等比数列 $f(x_n) = 2^{n-1}$ D 正确.

故选 ACD

26. 如图，在棱长为 1 的正方体 $ABCD-A_1B_1C_1D_1$ 中，E 为 CC_1 的中点，F 为 BCC_1B_1 的中心，G 为 A_1F 的中点，H 为 D_1AE 的中点.

下列命题中，正确的有 _____



A. $AF \perp$ 平面 BCD_1

B. $A_1F \parallel BE$

C. $A_1F \perp D_1E$

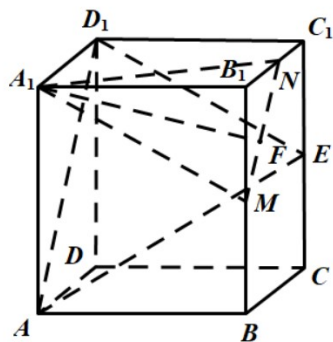
D. 平面 $F-ABD_1 \perp$ 平面 BCD_1

故选 ABD

解：

取 AD_1 的中点 M，连接 AM ， $MN \parallel D_1AE$ ， F 为 BC 的中点，

故


$$\begin{array}{ccccccc} MN \parallel AD & MN \not\perp & ABD & AD \subset & ABD \\ \square & \square & \square & \square & \square & \square & \square \end{array}$$

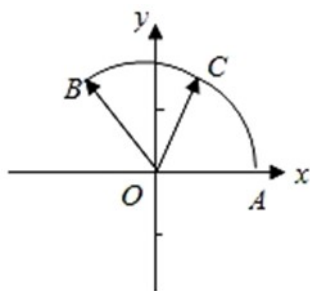
$$Q^A + y^{OB} \prod_{x,y \in R} \prod_{i=1}^n \prod_{j=1}^m \prod_{k=1}^p \prod_{l=1}^q \prod_{m=1}^r \prod_{n=1}^s \prod_{o=1}^t \prod_{p=1}^u \prod_{q=1}^v \prod_{r=1}^w \prod_{s=1}^x \prod_{t=1}^y \prod_{u=1}^z \prod_{v=1}^{\infty}$$
$$B \cap C \stackrel{AB}{=} x+y$$
$$C \begin{bmatrix} OC & OA \\ \vdots & \vdots \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \end{bmatrix}$$
$$D_{OC} \cdot (OA - OB) \left[-\frac{3}{2} \frac{3}{2} \right]$$

□□□□ABD

0000

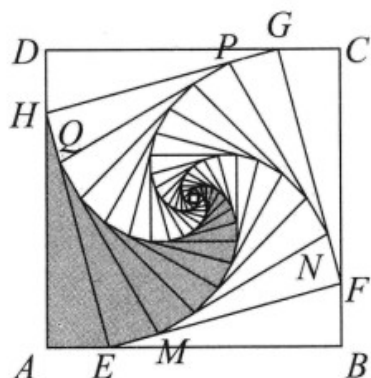
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□□□□ O □□□□ OA □ x □□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□


$$C(\cos \theta, \sin \theta) \quad 0 \leq \theta \leq 120^\circ$$
$$A_{1,0} = B\left(-\frac{1}{2}, \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}\right)$$

$\therefore C = \left(\frac{1}{2}, \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \right)$

□□□□(□□□□)□□□□ S_n (□□□ 1 □□□□□□ AEH □□□□ S_1 □□ 2 □□□□□□ EQM □□□□ S_2 □...)□□□ □


$$A_{\text{eff}} = a_n \left(\frac{2}{3} \right)$$
$$B[\mathcal{S}] = \frac{1}{12}$$

$C_{\text{eff}}|S_n| \sim \frac{4}{9} \text{ (independent)}$

$$D(S_n) \leq n T_n < \frac{1}{4}$$

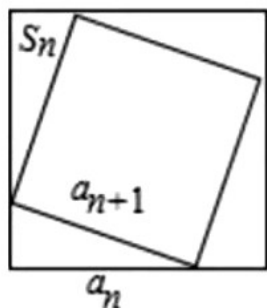
□□□□BD

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$$a_n = \frac{\sqrt{6}}{2} a_{n+1} \quad \frac{a_{n+1}}{a_n} = \frac{\sqrt{6}}{3} \quad S_n = \frac{1}{8} \times \left(\frac{2}{3}\right)^n \quad T_n = \frac{1}{4} \left[1 - \left(\frac{2}{3}\right)^2\right]$$

44

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$$a_n = a_{n+1}(\sin 15^\circ + \cos 15^\circ) = a_{n+1} \times \sqrt{2} \sin(15^\circ + 45^\circ) = \frac{\sqrt{6}}{2} a_{n+1}$$
$$a_n = \frac{\sqrt{6}}{2} a_{n+1}, \dots, \frac{a_{n+1}}{a_n} = \frac{\sqrt{6}}{3} \implies a_n = \left(\frac{\sqrt{6}}{3} \right)^{n-1} A$$

BC $a_n = 1 \times \left(\frac{\sqrt{6}}{3}\right)^{n-1} = \left(\frac{\sqrt{6}}{3}\right)^{n-1}$ $S_n = \frac{a_n^2 - a_{n+1}^2}{4} = \frac{1}{4} \left[\left(\frac{2}{3}\right)^{n-1} - \left(\frac{2}{3}\right)^n \right] = \frac{1}{8} \times \left(\frac{2}{3}\right)^n$

S_n $\frac{1}{12}$ $\frac{2}{3}$ B C

D $T_n = \frac{\frac{1}{12} \left[1 - \left(\frac{2}{3}\right)^n \right]}{1 - \frac{2}{3}} = \frac{1}{4} \left[1 - \left(\frac{2}{3}\right)^n \right] < \frac{1}{4}$ D

BD.

30 2021 a_n n S_n

A a_n $S_n > 0$ a_n

B a_n $a_1 > 0$ $S_3 = S_{10}$ S_n $n=6$ 7

C a_n $S_{2021} \cdot a_{2021} > 0$

D a_n 2^{a_n}

ABC

A a_n $S_n > 0$ $d > 0$ a_n A

B a_n $a_1 > 0$ d $S_3 = S_{10}$

$3a_1 + \frac{3 \times 2}{2} d = 10a_1 + \frac{10 \times 9}{2} d$ $a_1 = -6d$ $a_n = (n-7)d$

$n \leq 7$ $a_n \geq 0$ $a_7 = 0$ S_n $n=6$ 7 B

$$x_1 < 0 \quad \ln m < 1 \quad m < e \quad 1 < m < e$$

$$x_2 - x_1 = \ln m - \frac{1}{2} \ln(\ln m) \quad s = \ln m \in (0, 1) \quad g(s) = s - \frac{1}{2} \ln s$$

$$g'(s) = 1 - \frac{1}{2s} = \frac{2s-1}{2s}$$

$$0 < s < \frac{1}{2} \quad g'(s) < 0 \quad \frac{1}{2} < s < 1 \quad g'(s) > 0$$

$$g(s) \text{ 在 } \left(0, \frac{1}{2}\right) \text{ 上单调递减, 在 } \left(\frac{1}{2}, 1\right) \text{ 上单调递增}$$

$$g(s) \text{ 在 } (0, 1) \text{ 上的最小值为 } g\left(\frac{1}{2}\right) = \frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{2} \ln 2 > 0$$

$$1 - \ln 2 - \frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{2} \ln 2 = \frac{1}{2} - \frac{3}{2} \ln 2 = \frac{1-3\ln 2}{2} < 0 \quad \frac{1}{2}(1 - \ln 2) < \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} \ln 2$$

$$\frac{1}{2} + \ln 2 > \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} \ln 2$$

CD.

CD

当 $a > 0$ 时, $f(x) = x(\ln x - 2ax)$ 在 $x = \frac{1}{4a}$ 处取得极大值, 在 $x = \frac{1}{2a}$ 处取得极小值.

32. 2021. 已知函数 $f(x) = x(\ln x - 2ax)$ 有两个极值点 x_1, x_2 , 且 $x_1 < x_2$, 则

A. $0 < a < \frac{1}{4}$

B. $x_1 + x_2 < 2$

C. $f(x_1) < 0$

D. $f(x_2) > -\frac{1}{2}$

ACD

ACD

$$f(x) = 0 \quad 4a = \frac{1 + \ln x}{x} \quad y = 4a \quad g(x) = \frac{1 + \ln x}{x} \quad \text{AB}$$

CD

CD

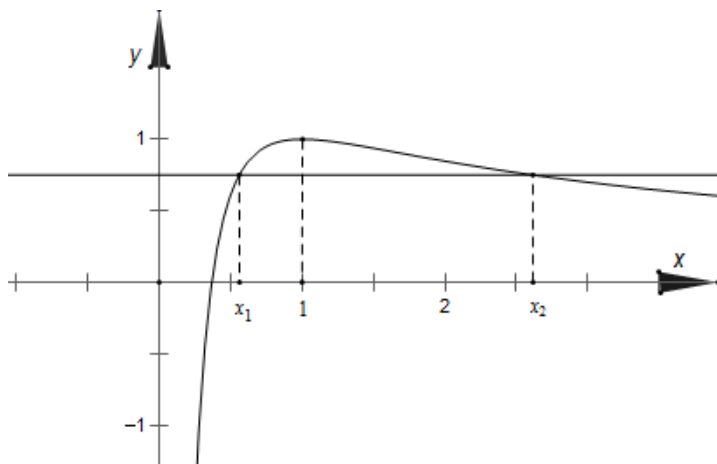
$$f(x) = \ln x + 1 - 4ax \quad (x > 0) \quad f'(x) = 0 \quad 4a = \frac{1 + \ln x}{x}$$

$$g(x) = \frac{1 + \ln x}{x} \quad g'(x) = \frac{-\ln x}{x^2}$$



$g(x)$ 在 $(0,1)$ 上 在 $(1,+\infty)$ 上

由 $y=4a$ 及 $g(x)=\frac{1+\ln x}{x}$ 得



由 $0 < a < \frac{1}{4}$ 得 $f'(x)=0$ 得 x_1, x_2 且 $x_1 < 1 < x_2$ A

由 $a \rightarrow 0$ 得 $x_1 + x_2 \rightarrow +\infty$ B

由 $f(x)$ 在 $(0, x_1)$ 上 在 (x_1, x_2) 上 在 $(x_2, +\infty)$ 上

$\therefore f(x_1) < f(1) = -2a < 0$ 且 $f(x_2) > f(1) = -2a > -\frac{1}{2}$ CD

ACD

33. 2021·· $f(x) = \sin\left(\omega x + \frac{\pi}{4}\right)$ ($\omega > 0$)

A. $f(x)$ 在 $[0, 2\pi]$ 上 4 $f(x)$ 在 $[0, 2\pi]$ 上 2

B. $f(x)$ 在 $[0, 2\pi]$ 上 4 $f(x)$ 在 $\left(0, \frac{2\pi}{15}\right)$ 上

C. $f(x)$ 在 $[0, 2\pi]$ 上 4 ω $\left[\frac{15}{8}, \frac{19}{8}\right)$

D. $f(x)$ $x = \frac{\pi}{4}$ $\left(\frac{\pi}{18}, \frac{5\pi}{36}\right)$ ω 11

BD



1111

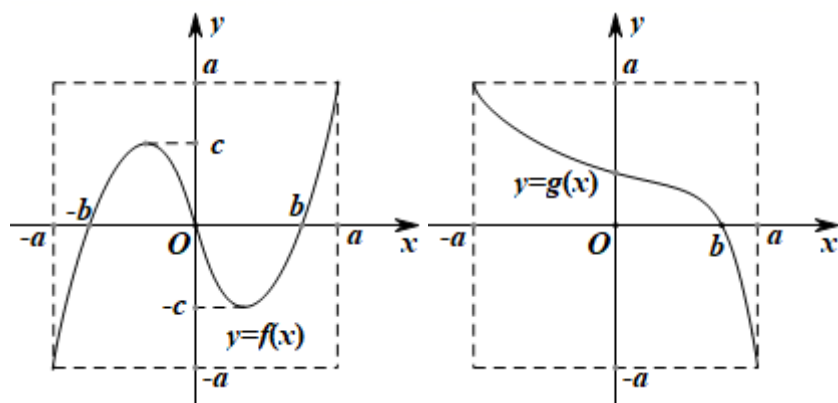
11/11

已知函数 $y = A \sin(\omega x + \varphi)$ 的图象如图，则 $A =$ $\omega =$ $\varphi =$

已知 $y = \sin x$ 的图象如图，则 $\omega =$

34. 2021. 已知函数 $y = f(x)$ 与 $y = g(x)$ 的图象如图，且 $a > c > b > 0$ ，则

下列结论正确的是 ☐



A. $f[g(x)] = 0$ 的解集为

B. $g[f(x)] = 0$ 的解集为

C. $f^{-1}(x) = 0$ 的解集为

D. $g^{-1}(x) = 0$ 的解集为

正确答案 AD

解析

由图可知 $t = g(x)$ 与 $t = f(x)$ 的图象如图，且 $y = f(x)$ 与 $y = g(x)$ 的图象如图，则

下列结论正确的是 ☐

A. $t = g(x)$ 与 $t = f(x)$ 的图象如图，且 $y = f(x)$ 与 $y = g(x)$ 的图象如图，则

$t = 0$ 与 $t = g(x)$ 的图象如图，则

$y = g(x)$ 的图象如图，则 A 正确

B. $t = f(x)$ 与 $t = g(x)$ 的图象如图，且 $y = f(x)$ 与 $y = g(x)$ 的图象如图，则

$c > b > 0$ 与 $f(x) = b$ 的图象如图，则 3 个选项 B 正确



$$\square\square\square\square\square\square\square R$$

$$f(-x) = -x\sin(-x) + \cos(-x) = x\sin x + \cos x = f(x)$$

$$\therefore f(x) \text{ 为偶函数 } \boxed{\text{A}}$$

$$f'(x) = (x\sin x)' + (\cos x)' = x\cos x$$

$$\text{在 } \left[0, \frac{\pi}{2}\right] \text{ 上 } f'(x) \geq 0 \text{ 则 } f(x) \text{ 为增函数}$$

$$\text{在 } \left[\frac{\pi}{2}, \frac{3\pi}{2}\right] \text{ 上 } f'(x) \leq 0 \text{ 则 } f(x) \text{ 为减函数}$$

$$\text{在 } \left[\frac{3\pi}{2}, 2\pi\right] \text{ 上 } f'(x) \geq 0 \text{ 则 } f(x) \text{ 为增函数}$$

故 B 正确

$$\text{在 } \left[-\frac{3\pi}{2}, -\frac{\pi}{2}\right] \text{ 上 } f'(x) \geq 0 \text{ 则 } f(x) \text{ 为增函数 } f\left(-\frac{3\pi}{2}\right) = -\frac{3\pi}{2} < 0 \text{ 则 } f\left(-\frac{\pi}{2}\right) = \frac{\pi}{2} \therefore f(x) \text{ 在 } \left[-\frac{3\pi}{2}, -\frac{\pi}{2}\right] \text{ 上 } \text{不恒大于 } 1$$

$$\text{在 } \left[-\frac{\pi}{2}, 0\right] \text{ 上 } f'(x) \leq 0 \text{ 则 } f(x) \text{ 为减函数 } f(0) = 1 > 0$$

$$\therefore f(x) \text{ 在 } \left[-\frac{\pi}{2}, 0\right] \text{ 上 } \text{不恒大于 } 1$$

$$\text{在 } \left[0, \frac{\pi}{2}\right] \text{ 上 } f'(x) \geq 0 \text{ 则 } f(x) \text{ 为增函数 } f(0) = 1 > 0$$

$$\therefore f(x) \text{ 在 } \left[0, \frac{\pi}{2}\right] \text{ 上 } \text{不恒大于 } 1$$

$$\text{在 } \left[\frac{\pi}{2}, \frac{3\pi}{2}\right] \text{ 上 } f'(x) \leq 0 \text{ 则 } f(x) \text{ 为减函数 } f\left(\frac{\pi}{2}\right) = \frac{\pi}{2} > 0 \text{ 则 } f\left(\frac{3\pi}{2}\right) = -\frac{3\pi}{2} < 0$$

$$\therefore f(x) \text{ 在 } \left[\frac{\pi}{2}, \frac{3\pi}{2}\right] \text{ 上 } \text{不恒大于 } 1$$

$$\therefore f(x) \in \left[-\frac{3\pi}{2}, \frac{3\pi}{2}\right] \text{ 有 } 2 \text{ 个零点 } C \text{ 正确}$$

$$g(x) = f(x) - x^2 - 1, g'(x) = x \cos x - 2x = x(\cos x - 2)$$

$$[0, +\infty) \text{ 有 } g'(x) \leq 0, g(x) \text{ 有最大值 } g(x)_{\max} = g(0) = 1 - 0 - 1 = 0$$

$$\text{在 } [0, +\infty) \text{ 有 } g(x) \leq 0$$

$$\text{当 } x \geq 0 \text{ 有 } f(x) \leq x^2 + 1 \text{ 有 } D \text{ 正确}$$

故选 AD.

【答案】AD

【解析】由题意得，函数 $f(x) = \sin\left(\omega x + \frac{\pi}{6}\right)$ 的周期为 π ，

(1) 函数 $f(x)$ 的周期为 π ，故 A 正确；

(2) 函数 $f(x)$ 的周期为 π ，故 B 正确；

(3) 函数 $f(x)$ 的周期为 π ，故 C 正确；

$$36 \text{ 分 } 2021 \cdot \pi \cdot \text{ 函数 } f(x) = \sin\left(\omega x + \frac{\pi}{6}\right) \text{ 有 } \omega > 0 \text{ 有 } g(x) = \cos(2x + \theta) \text{ 有 } \theta \in [0, \pi)$$

【答案】AD

$$A \text{ 正确 } m = f(x) \text{ 有 } x \in \left[0, \frac{\pi}{4}\right] \text{ 有 } m \in \left[\frac{1}{2}, 1\right]$$

$$B \text{ 正确 } |f(x)| \text{ 有 } \frac{\pi}{2} \text{ 有 } |g(x)| \text{ 有 } \frac{\pi}{2}$$

$$C \text{ 正确 } f(x) \text{ 有 } \left\{x = \frac{k\pi}{2} + \frac{\pi}{6}, k \in \mathbb{Z}\right\}$$

$$D \text{ 正确 } g(x) \text{ 有 } \left[0, \frac{\pi}{6}\right] \text{ 有 } \theta = \frac{2\pi}{3} + 2k\pi \text{ 有 } k \in \mathbb{Z}$$

故选 BD.

【答案】BD



由 $f(x) = \sin\left(2x + \frac{\pi}{6}\right)$ 得 $\omega = 2$ ☐ A $x \in \left[0, \frac{\pi}{4}\right]$ $2x + \frac{\pi}{6} \in \left[\frac{\pi}{6}, \frac{2\pi}{3}\right]$ ☐

B $|f(x)| = |g(x)|$ ☐ $|f(x)| \leq \frac{\pi}{2}$ ☐ C $2x + \frac{\pi}{6} = k\pi$ ☐ D ☐

$g(x) = -f(x)$ ☐ θ ☐

☐

$\omega = 2$ ☐

$x \in \left[0, \frac{\pi}{4}\right]$ $2x + \frac{\pi}{6} \in \left[\frac{\pi}{6}, \frac{2\pi}{3}\right]$ $f(0) = \frac{1}{2}$ $f\left(\frac{\pi}{6}\right) = 1$ $f\left(\frac{\pi}{4}\right) = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$ ☐

$x \in \left[0, \frac{\pi}{6}\right]$ $f(x)$ ☐ $x \in \left[\frac{\pi}{6}, \frac{\pi}{4}\right]$ $f(x)$ ☐

$m = f(x)$ $x \in \left[0, \frac{\pi}{4}\right]$ $f(x) \in \left[\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}, 1\right]$ ☐

$m \in \left[\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}, 1\right]$ ☐ A ☐

$f(x)$ $g(x)$ ☐ $f(x) = g(x)$ ☐ $f(x) = -g(x)$ ☐

$|f(x)| = |g(x)|$ ☐ $|f(x)| \leq \frac{\pi}{2}$ ☐ B ☐

$\sin\left(2x + \frac{\pi}{6}\right) = 0$ $2x + \frac{\pi}{6} = k\pi$ $x = \frac{k\pi}{2} - \frac{\pi}{12}$ $k \in \mathbb{Z}$ ☐ C ☐

$g(x)$ $\left[0, \frac{\pi}{6}\right]$ $f(x) = \sin\left(2x + \frac{\pi}{6}\right)$ $\left[0, \frac{\pi}{6}\right]$ $g(x) = -f(x)$ ☐

$\cos(2x + \theta) = -\sin\left(2x + \frac{\pi}{6}\right) = \cos\left[\frac{\pi}{2} + \left(2x + \frac{\pi}{6}\right)\right] = \cos\left(2x + \frac{2\pi}{3}\right)$ $\theta = \frac{2\pi}{3} + 2k\pi$ $k \in \mathbb{Z}$ ☐ D ☐

☐ BD



[illegible]

$$f(x) = \sin\left(\omega x + \frac{\pi}{6}\right) \quad g(x) = \cos(2x + \theta) \quad \omega = 2$$

1996 *Trullo* SO S O S 6 C S S

[illegible]
$$D_{1111}^{\sqrt{3}} \quad D_{1111}^{SO}$$

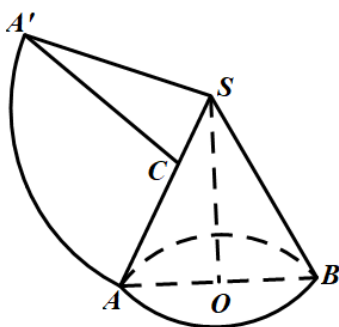
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A diagram of a 1D chain with 40 sites. The sites are represented by red squares. The first 20 sites are labeled 'A', the next 10 sites are labeled 'S', and the last 10 sites are labeled S_{Δ}^{SU} .

11/11

圆锥的侧面积 r

圆锥



$$\triangle A'SC \text{ 中 } A'S=6, SC=2, A'C=2\sqrt{13}$$

$$\therefore \cos \angle A'SC = \frac{36+4-52}{2 \times 6 \times 2} = -\frac{1}{2} \therefore \angle ASC = \frac{2\pi}{3}$$

$$\frac{2\pi r}{6} = \frac{2\pi}{3}, \therefore r=2$$

$$\text{圆锥的侧面积} = \frac{1}{2} \times 6 \times 2\pi \times 2 = 12\pi \text{ 圆锥的表面积 } A$$

$$\triangle ASB \text{ 中 } \cos \angle ASB = \frac{SA^2 + SB^2 - AB^2}{2SA \cdot SB} = \frac{7}{9} \sin \angle ASB = \sqrt{1 - \frac{49}{81}} = \frac{4\sqrt{2}}{9}$$

$$\text{圆锥的侧面积} S_{\triangle ASB} = \frac{1}{2} SA \cdot SB \cdot \sin \angle ASB = \frac{1}{2} \times 6 \times 6 \times \frac{4\sqrt{2}}{9} = 8\sqrt{2} \text{ 圆锥的表面积 } B$$

$$\text{圆锥的侧面积} R \text{ 中 } R^2 = (SO - R)^2 + r^2 \text{ 中 } SO = \sqrt{SA^2 - r^2} = \sqrt{36 - 4} = 4\sqrt{2}$$

$$R^2 = (4\sqrt{2} - R)^2 + 4 \therefore R = \frac{9}{4}\sqrt{2}$$

$$\text{圆锥的侧面积} 4\pi R^2 = 4\pi \times \frac{81}{16} \times 2 = \frac{81\pi}{2} \text{ 圆锥的表面积 } C$$

$$\text{圆锥的侧面积} t \text{ 中 } \frac{t}{4\sqrt{2} - t} = \frac{1}{3} \therefore t = \sqrt{2}$$

$$\text{圆锥的侧面积} \sqrt{3} \text{ 圆锥的表面积 } t_1$$



$$\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \times \sqrt{3} \times \frac{2}{3} = 1 \quad \sqrt{(\sqrt{3})^2 - 1} = \sqrt{2}$$

$$t_1^2 = 1 + (\sqrt{2} - t_1)^2 \quad t_1 = \frac{3\sqrt{2}}{4}$$

$$t_1 < t \quad \sqrt{3} \quad \infty \quad D$$

AD

$$\sqrt{3}$$

D

$$f(x) = 3\sin 2x + 4\cos 2x \quad g(x) = f(x) + |f(x)| \quad x_0 \in R \quad x \in R$$

$$f(x) \geq f(x_0)$$

$$x \in R \quad f(x + x_0) = f(x - x_0)$$

$$x \in R \quad f(x) \leq f\left(x_0 + \frac{\pi}{2}\right)$$

$$\theta > 0 \quad g(x) \quad (x_0, x_0 + \theta) \quad 2$$

$$\theta > -\frac{5\pi}{12} \quad g(x) \quad \left(x_0 - \frac{5\pi}{12}, x_0 + \theta\right)$$

BD

$$f(x) = 5\sin(2x + \varphi) \quad x \in R \quad f(x) \geq f(x_0) \quad x_0 \quad f(x) \quad A \quad f(x)$$

$$T = \pi \quad x_0 + \frac{\pi}{2} \quad f(x) \quad B \quad (x_0, x_0 + \frac{\pi}{4}) \quad f(x) < 0 \quad g(x) = 0 \quad C \quad \theta = -\frac{\pi}{4}$$

D



1111

$$f(x) = 3\sin 2x + 4\cos 2x = 5\sin(2x + \varphi) \cos \varphi = \frac{3}{5}$$
$$\forall x \in \mathbb{R} \quad f(x) \geq f(x_0) \quad \forall x_0 \in \mathbb{R} \quad f(x)$$
$$f(X) \quad X=X_0 \quad f(X+X_0) = f(-X+X_0) \neq f(X-X_0)$$

□□□ $f(x) = 5\sin(2x + \varphi)$ □□□□□□□□ $T = \frac{2\tau}{2} = \tau$ □□□ $x_0 + \frac{\pi}{2}$ □□□ $f(x)$ □□□□□□□□ $f(x) \leq f(x_0 + \frac{\pi}{2})$ □□□ **B** □□□

$$\boxed{\boxed{f(x_0) < 0}} \boxed{x_0} \boxed{\boxed{f(x)} \text{ strictly increasing}} \boxed{f(x_0 + \frac{\pi}{4}) = 0} \boxed{\quad}$$
$$\exists \delta > 0 \text{ such that } \forall x \in (x_0, x_0 + \frac{\pi}{4}) \implies f(x) < 0 \text{ and } g(x) = 0$$
$$\theta > 0 \quad \mathcal{G}(x) \quad (x_0, x_0 + \theta) \quad 2 \quad C$$
$$\theta = -\frac{\pi}{4} \implies (x_0 - \frac{5\pi}{12}, x_0 - \frac{\pi}{4}) \implies f(x) \implies f(x) > 0 \implies g(x) = 2f(x) \implies \mathbb{D} \implies$$

□□□BD.

1111

[illegible]

1 $y = A \sin(\omega x + \varphi)$

2

□ □ □ □ □

39 2021. $f(x) = e^x, g(x) = \ln x$. $y = f(x)$ ($x, f(x)$) $y = f(x)$

□□ (x_0 , $g(x_0)$) □□□□□□□□ $x_1 + g(x_1) =$ _____ □□ $h(x) = 2x - g(x) - \frac{f(2x)}{x} + 1$ □□ $h(x)$ □□□□□□ _____.

□□□□0 2- 2e+ ln2

1111



$$f'(x_1) = g'(x_2) \quad x_1, x_2 \quad x_1 + g(x_2) \quad h(x) \quad h(x) \quad h(x)$$

$$f(x) = e^x \quad g'(x) = \frac{1}{x} \quad e^{x_1} = \frac{1}{x_2} \quad x_2 = e^{-x_1}$$

$$x_1 + g(x_2) = x_1 + \ln e^{-x_1} = x_1 - x_1 = 0$$

$$h(x) = 2x - \ln x - \frac{e^{2x}}{x} + 1 \quad (0, +\infty)$$

$$h(x) = 2 - \frac{1}{x} - \frac{e^{2x}(2x-1)}{x^2} = \frac{2x^2 - x - e^{2x}(2x-1)}{x^2} = \frac{(2x-1)(x - e^{2x})}{x^2}$$

$$p(x) = x - e^{2x} \quad p'(x) = 1 - 2e^{2x} \quad x > 0 \quad p'(x) < 0 \quad p(x) \quad (0, +\infty)$$

$$x > 0 \quad p(x) < p(0) = -1$$

$$0 < x < \frac{1}{2} \quad h(x) > 0 \quad h(x) \quad x > \frac{1}{2} \quad h(x) < 0 \quad h(x)$$

$$h(x)_{\max} = h\left(\frac{1}{2}\right) = 1 - \ln \frac{1}{2} - \frac{e}{\frac{1}{2}} + 1 = 2 - 2e + \ln 2$$

$$2 - 2e + \ln 2$$

$$40 \text{ 年 } 2021 \cdot \{a_n\} \quad a_{n+1}^2 - a_{n+1} = a_n \quad (n \in \mathbb{N}) \quad |a_n| \quad a_1$$

$$a_1 = \frac{2}{3} \quad b_n = \frac{(-1)^{n-1}}{a_n - 1} \quad k < b_1 + b_2 + \cdots + b_{2019} < k+1 \quad k =$$

$$-4$$

$$\{a_n\} \quad a_n - a_{n+1} = a_{n+1}^2 - 2a_{n+1} < 0 \quad a_{n+1} \quad a_1$$

$$b_1 + b_2 + \cdots + b_{2019}$$



□□□□

$$\{a_n\} \quad a_{n+1}^2 - a_{n+1} = a_n$$

$$\therefore a_n - a_{n+1} = a_{n+1}^2 - 2a_{n+1} < 0 \quad a_{n+1} \in (0, 2)$$

$$\therefore a_2 \in (0, 2)$$

$$\therefore a_1 = a_2^2 - a_2 \in [-\frac{1}{4}, 2)$$

$$a_1 > 0$$

$$\therefore 0 < a_1 < 2$$

$$a_{n+1}^2 - a_{n+1} = a_n \quad \frac{1}{a_n} = \frac{1}{a_{n+1}^2 - a_{n+1}} = \frac{1}{a_{n+1} - 1} - \frac{1}{a_{n+1}}$$

$$\therefore \frac{1}{a_{n+1} - 1} = \frac{1}{a_n} + \frac{1}{a_{n+1}}$$

$$b_n = \frac{(-1)^{n-1}}{a_n - 1}$$

$$b_1 + b_2 + \dots + b_{2021} = \frac{1}{a_1 - 1} - \frac{1}{a_2 - 1} + \frac{1}{a_3 - 1} - \dots + \frac{1}{a_{2021} - 1}$$

$$= \frac{1}{a_1 - 1} - (\frac{1}{a_1} + \frac{1}{a_2}) + (\frac{1}{a_2} + \frac{1}{a_3}) - \dots - (\frac{1}{a_{2019}} + \frac{1}{a_{2020}}) + (\frac{1}{a_{2020}} + \frac{1}{a_{2021}})$$

$$= \frac{1}{a_1 - 1} - \frac{1}{a_1} - \frac{1}{a_2} + \frac{1}{a_2} + \frac{1}{a_3} - \dots - \frac{1}{a_{2019}} - \frac{1}{a_{2020}} + \frac{1}{a_{2020}} + \frac{1}{a_{2021}}$$

$$= \frac{1}{a_1 - 1} - \frac{1}{a_1} + \frac{1}{a_{2021}}$$

$$= -\frac{9}{2} + \frac{1}{a_{2021}}$$

$$a_1 = \frac{2}{3} \{a_n\}$$

$$\therefore a_{2021} \in (\frac{2}{3}, 2) \quad \frac{1}{a_{2021}} \in (\frac{1}{2}, \frac{3}{2})$$

$$\therefore -4 < -\frac{9}{2} + \frac{1}{a_{2021}} < -3$$



$$\therefore k = -4$$

$$(0, 2) - 4$$

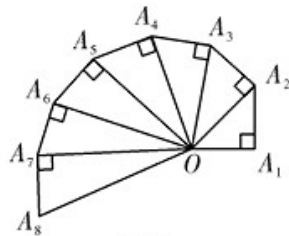
41 2021 ICME-7

$$OA_1 = A_1A_2 = A_2A_3 = \dots = A_nA_{n+1} = 1$$

$$a_n, n, S_n, a_1, S_{99}$$



图甲



图乙

$$2\sqrt{2} - 2$$

$$a_1 = \frac{1}{\frac{1}{2} \times 1 \times 1 + \frac{1}{2} \times 1 \times \sqrt{2}} = \frac{2}{1 + \sqrt{2}} = 2(\sqrt{2} - 1)$$

$$a_2 = \frac{1}{\frac{1}{2} \times 1 \times \sqrt{2} + \frac{1}{2} \times 1 \times \sqrt{3}} = \frac{2}{\sqrt{2} + \sqrt{3}} = 2(\sqrt{3} - \sqrt{2})$$

$$a_3 = \frac{1}{\frac{1}{2} \times 1 \times \sqrt{3} + \frac{1}{2} \times 1 \times \sqrt{4}} = \frac{2}{\sqrt{3} + \sqrt{4}} = 2(2 - \sqrt{3})$$

$$a_n = \frac{1}{\frac{1}{2} \times 1 \times \sqrt{n} + \frac{1}{2} \times 1 \times \sqrt{n+1}} = \frac{2}{\sqrt{n} + \sqrt{n+1}} = 2(\sqrt{n+1} - \sqrt{n})$$



$$S_n = 2(\sqrt{2} - 1 + \sqrt{3} - \sqrt{2} + \cdots + \sqrt{n+1} - \sqrt{n}) = 2(\sqrt{n+1} - 1)$$

$$S_{10} = 2(\sqrt{99+1} - 1) = 18$$

$$2\sqrt{2} - 2 = 18$$

42

2021· $y = f(x)$ $f(x+2) = f(x)$ $0 \leq x \leq 1$ $f(x) = x$

$$g(x) = \begin{cases} -ax, & x < 0 \\ \log_a(x+1), & x \geq 0 \end{cases} \quad a > 0, a \neq 1$$

$$\left(\frac{1}{5}, \frac{1}{3}\right) \cup (4, 6)$$

$f(x)$ $a > 1$ $0 < a < 1$

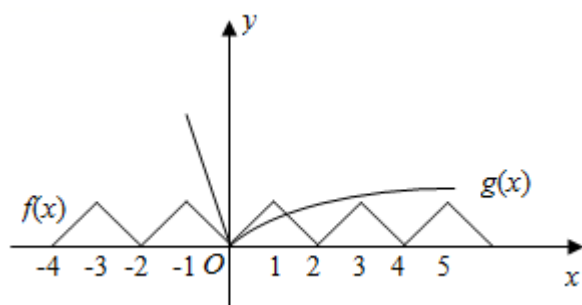
$$y = f(x) \quad x \quad f(x+2) = f(x)$$

$f(x)$ 2

$$0 \leq x \leq 1 \quad f(x) = x \quad f(x) \quad R$$

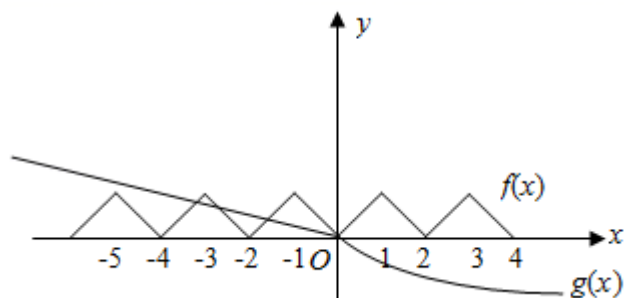
$$g(x) = \begin{cases} -ax, & x < 0 \\ \log_a(x+1), & x \geq 0 \end{cases} \quad a > 0, a \neq 1$$

$$a > 1 \quad f(x) = g(x) \quad R$$



$$\begin{cases} \log_a(3+1) < 1 \\ \log_a(5+1) > 1 \end{cases} \Rightarrow 4 < a < 6$$

$$0 < a < 1 \quad f(x) = g(x) \quad R \quad 4$$



$$\begin{cases} 3a < 1 \\ 5a > 1 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \frac{1}{5} < a < \frac{1}{3}$$

$$a \in \left(\frac{1}{5}, \frac{1}{3} \right) \cup (4, 6)$$

$$\left(\frac{1}{5}, \frac{1}{3} \right) \cup (4, 6)$$

43 2021. $\triangle ABC$ 中 $AB=6, AC=6\sqrt{3}, BC=12$, 点 P 在 CB 上, 点 Q 在 AB 上, 且 $PQ \parallel AC$.

求 BQ 的长.

$\vec{AP} \cdot \vec{AQ}$ 的值为 _____.



1111

$$\vec{AP} \cdot \vec{AQ} = -12 \left(x - \frac{5}{2} \right)^2 + 75 \quad \square\square\square.$$
$$\angle BAC = 90^\circ, \quad \angle ACB = 30^\circ,$$
$$\vec{AP} \cdot \vec{AQ} = x(6 - 3x) + 3\sqrt{3}x(6\sqrt{3} - \sqrt{3}x) = -12\left(x - \frac{5}{2}\right)^2 + 75$$
[illegible]

□□□□72

44. 2021. 已知函数 $f(x) = \frac{x}{|\ln x|}$ ，若 $x \in [f(x)]^2 - (2m-1)f(x) + m^2 - m - 2 = 0$ 有 4 个实根

则实数 m 的取值范围是_____.

(2, e+2)

答案

解析

令 $t = f(x)$ ，则 $t^2 - (2m-1)t + m^2 - m - 2 = 0$ ， $t_1 = m+1$ ， $t_2 = m-2$ ， $m \in (-\infty, -2) \cup (-1, +\infty)$

则实数 m 的取值范围是_____.

答案

令 $t = f(x)$ ，则 $t^2 - (2m-1)t + m^2 - m - 2 = 0$ ， $t_1 = m+1$ ， $t_2 = m-2$ ，

$x > 1$ 时 $f(x) = \frac{x}{\ln x}$ ， $f'(x) = \frac{\ln x - 1}{\ln^2 x}$

$x > e$ 时 $f'(x) > 0$ ， $f(x)$ 单调递增

$1 < x < e$ 时 $f'(x) < 0$ ， $f(x)$ 单调递减

$0 < x < 1$ 时 $f(x) = -\frac{x}{\ln x}$ ， $f'(x) = -\frac{\ln x - 1}{\ln^2 x} > 0$ ， $f(x)$ 单调递增

$f(x)$ 在 $(0, 1)$ 上单调递增，在 $(1, e)$ 上单调递减，在 $(e, +\infty)$ 上单调递增

$f(x)$ 的图像如下

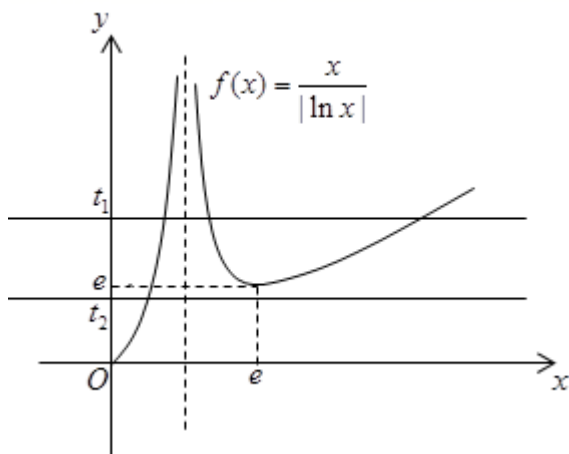
由 $x \in [f(x)]^2 - (2m-1)f(x) + m^2 - m - 2 = 0$ 有 4 个实根

则 $t_1 = f(x)$ 有 3 个实根， $t_2 = f(x)$ 有 1 个实根

$\begin{cases} 0 < m-2 < e \\ m+1 > e \end{cases}$ 即 $2 < m < e+2$ ， $m \in (2, e+2)$.

(2, e+2)

答案



1111

[illegible]

1  $f(x)$ 

20

2

45. 2021. 年. 月. 日. 在. $\triangle ABC$ 中, A, B, C 的对边分别为 a, b, c , 若 BC 边上的高为 $\frac{a}{2}$, 则 $\frac{c}{b} + \frac{b}{c}$ 的取值范围是_____.

□□□□ $2\sqrt{2}$

1111

$$\frac{1}{2} \cdot a \cdot \frac{a}{2} = \frac{1}{2} bc \sin A \quad a^2 \cdot 2bc \sin A \cos A = \frac{b^2 + c^2 - a^2}{2bc} [b^2 + c^2]$$
$$a^2 + 2bc \cos A = \frac{c}{b} + \frac{b}{c} = \frac{b^2 + c^2}{bc}$$

1111

$$\square \square S_{\triangle ABC} = \frac{1}{2} \cdot a \cdot \frac{a}{2} = \frac{1}{2} bc \sin A \square$$
$$a^2 = b^2 + c^2 - 2bc \sin A$$
$$\cos A = \frac{b^2 + c^2 - a^2}{2bc}$$
$$[b^2 + c^2 - a^2 + 2bc \cos A - 2bc \sin A + 2bc \cos A]$$

$$\frac{c}{b} + \frac{b}{c} = \frac{B+c}{bc} = 2\sin A + 2\cos A \quad \sqrt{2} \sin\left(A + \frac{\pi}{4}\right)$$

$$A = \frac{\pi}{4} \quad \frac{c}{b} + \frac{b}{c} = 2\sqrt{2}$$

$$2\sqrt{2}$$

$$46 \cdot 2021 \cdot \frac{f(x)}{R} \quad f(4-x) = f(x) \quad x \in [0, 2]$$

$$f(x) = 2^x + \log_2(x+1) - 1 \quad f(2x-1) > 2 \quad x$$

$$\{x | 4k+1 < x < 4k+2, k \in \mathbb{Z}\}$$

$$f(2x-1) > 2 \quad x$$

$$f(x) = 2^x + \log_2(x+1) - 1 \quad [0, 2] \quad f(1) = 2, \quad f(0) = 0$$

$$f(t) > 2 \quad [0, 2] \quad 1 < t \leq 2$$

$$f(4-x) = f(x) \quad f(x) \quad x=2$$

$$f(t) > 2 \quad [0, 4] \quad 1 < t < 3$$

$$f(x) \quad f(t) > 2 \quad [-4, 4] \quad 1 < t < 3$$

$$f(4-x) = f(x) = -f(-x) \quad f(8-x) = -f(4-x) = f(-x)$$

$$f(8+x) = f(x) \quad f(x) \quad 8$$

$$f(t) > 2 \quad 8k+1 < t < 8k+3 \quad k \in \mathbb{Z}$$

$$f(2x-1) > 2 \quad 8k+1 < 2x-1 < 8k+3$$

$$4k+1 < x < 4k+2 \quad k \in \mathbb{Z}$$

$$\{x | 4k+1 < x < 4k+2, k \in \mathbb{Z}\}$$

f

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{x}{e^x}, & x \geq a \\ x, & x < a \end{cases} \quad x_1, x_2, x_3 \quad f(x_1) = f(x_2) = f(x_3) \quad a$$

$(0,1)$

$$g'(x) \quad (0,0) \quad y=x$$

$$g(x) = \frac{x}{e^x} \quad g'(x) = \frac{1-x}{e^x} = 0 \quad x=1$$

$$g'(x) \quad (-\infty, 1) \quad g'(x)$$

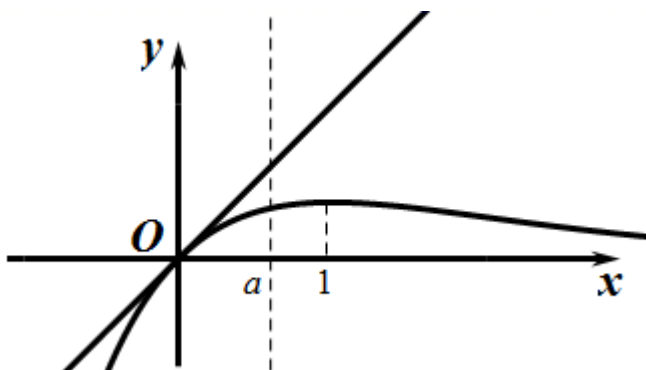
$$g'(x) \quad (1, +\infty) \quad g'(x)$$

$$g'(0) = 1 \quad g'(x) \quad (0,0) \quad y=x$$

$$0 < a < 1 \quad x_1, x_2, x_3 \quad f(x_1) = f(x_2) = f(x_3)$$

$(0,1)$





48 2021· 已知函数 $f(x) = (3e^x - x)(\ln x - \ln y) - ay = 0$ 在 $x = a$ 处取得极大值，则 a 的取值范围是 _____.

答案 $a \leq 4e^2$ ##

解析

由 $a = (3e^2 - \frac{x}{y}) \ln \frac{x}{y}$ 得 $t = \frac{x}{y}$ ($t > 0$) 则 $f(t) = (3e^2 - t) \ln t$ 求 $a \leq f(t)_{\max}$ 即可.

解析

由 $a = (3e^2 - \frac{x}{y}) \ln \frac{x}{y}$ 得

$t = \frac{x}{y}$ ($t > 0$) 则 $f(t) = (3e^2 - t) \ln t$

$f'(t) = -\ln t + \frac{3e^2}{t} - 1$ 令 $f'(t) = 0$ 得 $f(t) = 0$

在 $(0, e^2)$ 上 $f'(t) > 0$ 在 $(e^2, +\infty)$ 上 $f'(t) < 0$

当 $t \rightarrow 0$ 时 $f(t) \rightarrow -\infty$ $f(e^2) = 4e^2$

所以 $a \leq f(t)_{\max} = f(e^2) = 4e^2$

答案 $a \leq 4e^2$

49 2021· 已知 D, E 分别为 $\triangle ABC$ 的边 AB, AC 的中点，连接 DE ，则 $DE \perp BC$ 的充要条件是 _____.

答案 $\frac{13}{3}\pi$



$P-ABC$ $PA \perp ABC$ $PQ \perp ABC$ θ

$$\sin \theta = \frac{PA}{PQ} = \frac{3}{5} \quad \sin \theta = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$$

$$(PQ)_{\min} = 2\sqrt{3} \quad AQ \quad \sqrt{3} \quad A \quad BC \quad \sqrt{3}$$


□□ $AQ \perp BC$ □□ $AB = 2\sqrt{3}$ □□ $Rt\triangle ABQ$ □□ $\angle ABC = \frac{\pi}{6}$ □□□□ $BC = 6$,

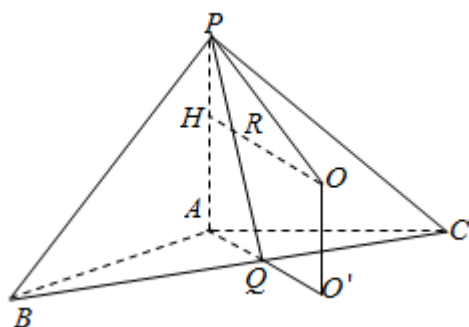
$\square \triangle ABC \square \square \square \square \square O \square \square OO // PA \square$

$$\frac{6}{\sin 120^\circ} = 2r \quad r = 2\sqrt{3} \quad OA = 2\sqrt{3},$$

□ H □ PA □ □ □ □ □ $OH = OA = 2\sqrt{3}, PH = \frac{3}{2}$ □

$$OP = R = \sqrt{PH^2 + OH^2} = \frac{\sqrt{57}}{2}$$


 $S = 4\pi R^2 = 4\pi \times \left(\frac{\sqrt{57}}{2}\right)^2 = 57\pi$

[illegible]

52. 2021. $x + m \ln x + \frac{1}{e^x} \geq x^m$, $x \in (1, +\infty)$ m _____.

$$e^x - e$$

$$e^x$$

$$x + m \ln x + \frac{1}{e^x} \geq x^m \quad e^x - \ln e^x \geq x^m - \ln x^m$$

$$f(x) = x - \ln x (x > 0) \quad e^x \leq x^m$$

$$m \geq -\frac{x}{\ln x} (x > 1) \quad g(x) = -\frac{x}{\ln x} (x > 1)$$

$$m \geq -\frac{x}{\ln x}$$

$$x + m \ln x + \frac{1}{e^x} \geq x^m \quad x + \frac{1}{e^x} \geq x^m - m \ln x \Rightarrow x + e^x \geq x^m - \ln x^m$$

$$e^x - \ln e^x \geq x^m - \ln x^m \quad f(x) = x - \ln x (x > 0)$$

$$f(e^x) \geq f(x^m) \quad f'(x) = 1 - \frac{1}{x} = \frac{x-1}{x} \quad f(x) \in (0, 1)$$

$$(1, +\infty) \quad x > 1 \quad e^x = \frac{1}{e^x} \in (0, 1)$$

$$m < 0 \quad 0 < x^m < 1 \quad f(e^x) \geq f(x^m) \quad e^x \leq x^m$$

$$x > 1 \quad \ln e^x \leq \ln x^m \Rightarrow m \geq -\frac{x}{\ln x}$$

$$\varphi(x) = -\frac{x}{\ln x} (x > 1) \quad \varphi'(x) = -\frac{\ln x - 1}{(\ln x)^2} = \frac{1 - \ln x}{(\ln x)^2} \quad \varphi(x) \in (1, e) \quad (e, +\infty)$$

$$\varphi(x)_{\max} = \varphi(e) = -e \quad -e \leq m < 0$$

$$m = 0 \quad x + \frac{1}{e^x} \geq 1 \quad x \in (1, +\infty)$$

$$m > 0 \quad x^m > 1 \quad m \in (0, +\infty) \quad f(e^x) \geq f(x^m) \quad x \in (1, +\infty) \quad m \geq -e$$

$$e^x - e$$

$$e^x$$

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53 2021 · $f(x) = \frac{\ln(-x)}{x}$ $g(x) = \frac{x-m}{2x^2}$ $h(x) = g(f(x)) + \frac{1}{m}$ 3

$x_1 < x_2 < x_3$ $f(x_1) + f(x_2) + 2f(x_3)$

$(-\frac{1}{e}, 0) \cup (0, \frac{2}{e})$

$f(x) = -\frac{1}{e}$ $h(x) = -m$ $f(x) = \frac{m}{2}$ $m < 0$ $m > 0$

$Q f(x) = \frac{1 - \ln(-x)}{x^2}$

$\therefore x \in (-\infty, -e) f(x) < 0$ $x \in (-e, 0) f(x) > 0$

$\therefore f(x) f(-e) = -\frac{1}{e}$

$g(x) + \frac{1}{m} = 0$ $2x^2 + mx - m^2 = 0$ $n \cdot \frac{m}{2}$

$h(x) f(x) = -m$ $f(x) = \frac{m}{2}$

$\therefore h(x)$ 3

$m < 0$ $f(x_1) = f(x_2) = \frac{m}{2} \in (-\frac{1}{e}, 0)$ $f(x_3) = -m \in (0, +\infty)$

$\therefore f(x_1) + f(x_2) + 2f(x_3) = \frac{m}{2} + \frac{m}{2} + 2(-m) = -m \in (0, \frac{2}{e})$

$m > 0$ $f(x_1) = f(x_2) = -m \in (-\frac{1}{e}, 0)$ $f(x_3) = \frac{m}{2} \in (0, +\infty)$

$\therefore f(x_1) + f(x_2) + 2f(x_3) = (-m) + (-m) + 2(\frac{m}{2}) = -m \in (-\frac{1}{e}, 0)$

$f(x_1) + f(x_2) + 2f(x_3) \in (-\frac{1}{e}, 0) \cup (0, \frac{2}{e})$



54 2021· 1. 已知函数 $f(x) = e^x - e^{-x} + \sin x$ ，若 $f(a - 2\ln(|x| + 1)) + f\left(\frac{x^2}{2}\right) \geq 0$ 恒成立，则实数 a 的取值范围是

$\left[2\ln 2 - \frac{1}{2}, +\infty\right)$

解析

由 $f(a - 2\ln(|x| + 1)) + f\left(\frac{x^2}{2}\right) \geq 0$ 得 $f(a - 2\ln(|x| + 1)) \geq -f\left(\frac{x^2}{2}\right)$

$a - 2\ln(|x| + 1) \geq -\frac{x^2}{2}$ 恒成立 $a \geq g(x) = -\frac{x^2}{2} + 2\ln(|x| + 1)$ 恒成立 $a \geq g(x)_{\max}$

解析

$f(-x) = e^{-x} - e^x - \sin x = -f(x)$

$f(x)$ 是奇函数

$f'(x) = e^x + e^{-x} + \cos x \geq 1$

$f'(x) = e^x + e^{-x} + \cos x - 1 \geq 2\sqrt{e^x \cdot e^{-x}} + \cos x - 1 = 1 + \cos x \geq 0$

$f(x)$ 在 \mathbb{R} 上单调递增

$f(a - 2\ln(|x| + 1)) + f\left(\frac{x^2}{2}\right) \geq 0$ 恒成立 $f(a - 2\ln(|x| + 1)) \geq -f\left(\frac{x^2}{2}\right) = f\left(-\frac{x^2}{2}\right)$

$a - 2\ln(|x| + 1) \geq -\frac{x^2}{2}$ 恒成立 $a \geq -\frac{x^2}{2} + 2\ln(|x| + 1)$

$g(x) = -\frac{x^2}{2} + 2\ln(|x| + 1)$ 恒成立 $a \geq g(x)_{\max}$

$g(-x) = g(x)$ 是偶函数

$g(x) = -\frac{x^2}{2} + 2\ln(|x| + 1)$ 在 \mathbb{R} 上恒成立

函数 $g(x)$ 在 $(0, +\infty)$ 上单调递增.

$$\text{当 } x \in (0, +\infty) \text{ 时 } g(x) = -\frac{x^2}{2} + 2\ln(x+1) \quad g'(x) = -x + \frac{2}{x+1} = \frac{-x^2 - x + 2}{x+1} = \frac{-(x+2)(x-1)}{x+1}$$

当 $x \in (0, 1)$ 时 $g'(x) > 0$ 当 $x \in (1, +\infty)$ 时 $g'(x) < 0$

函数 $g(x)$ 在 $(0, 1)$ 上单调递增 在 $(1, +\infty)$ 上单调递减

$$\text{函数 } g(x)_{\max} = g(1) = 2\ln 2 - \frac{1}{2} \quad a \geq 2\ln 2 - \frac{1}{2}$$

函数的取值范围是 $\left[2\ln 2 - \frac{1}{2}, +\infty\right)$.

55. 2021. 已知函数 $f(x)$ 的定义域为 \mathbb{R} , $f(x)$ 满足 $f(x+1) = f(x) + 1$, $x \in [1, 2]$ 时

$$f(x) = ax^2 + b, \quad f(3) = 3 \quad f\left(\frac{17}{2}\right) = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}.$$

$$\text{函数 } -\frac{7}{4}$$

函数

$$\text{当 } f(x) \text{ 满足 } f(x+1) = f(x) + 1 \text{ 时 } f(2) = 4a + b = 0 \quad f(3) = -1 = -a - b = 3$$

$$a=1, b=-4 \quad f\left(\frac{17}{2}\right) = \left(\frac{1}{2}\right) = f\left(\frac{3}{2}\right)$$

函数

$$\text{函数 } f(x) \text{ 满足 } f(-x) = -f(x)$$

$$\text{当 } f(x+1) \text{ 满足 } f(-x+1) = f(x+1)$$

$$\therefore f(x+2) = f[(x+1)+1] = f[-(x+1)+1] = f(-x) = -f(x)$$



$$C_{\text{A}} x = \frac{3}{2} y = \pm \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} C \left(\frac{3}{2}, \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \right).$$

$$d(C, D) = \left| 2 - \frac{3}{2} \right| + \left| 0 - \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \right| = \frac{1 + \sqrt{3}}{2}$$

$P \in CD$ $\angle PAD = \theta$ $\theta \in \left[0, \frac{\pi}{3}\right]$ $P(1 + \cos \theta, \sin \theta)$

$$d(O, P) = |1 + \cos \theta| + |\sin \theta| = 1 + \cos \theta + \sin \theta = 1 + \sqrt{2} \sin \left(\theta + \frac{\pi}{4} \right)$$

$$0 \leq \theta \leq \frac{\pi}{3} \implies \frac{\pi}{4} \leq \theta + \frac{\pi}{4} \leq \frac{7\pi}{12} \implies \theta + \frac{\pi}{4} = \frac{\pi}{2} \implies d(O, P)_{\max} = 1 + \sqrt{2}$$

$$P_{CD} E\left(\frac{1}{2}, \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}\right)$$

$$\square\square\square\square CE\perp y\square\square\square\square \angle PEC=\alpha\square\square\square\square \alpha\in\left[0,\frac{2\tau}{3}\right]\square\square\square\square\square\square P\left(\frac{1}{2}+\cos\alpha,\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}+\sin\alpha\right)\square\square\square\square\square\square \cos\alpha\in\left[-\frac{1}{2},1\right]\square\square\square\square\square\square \sin\alpha\in[0,1]\square\square\square\square$$

$$d(O, P) = \left| \frac{1}{2} + \cos \alpha \right| + \left| \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} + \sin \alpha \right| = \frac{1}{2} + \cos \alpha + \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} + \sin \alpha = \frac{1 + \sqrt{3}}{2} + \sqrt{2} \sin \left(\alpha + \frac{\pi}{4} \right) \quad \square$$

$$\square \quad 0 \leq \alpha \leq \frac{2\pi}{3} \quad \square \quad \frac{\pi}{4} \leq \alpha + \frac{\pi}{4} \leq \frac{11\pi}{12} \quad \square \quad \alpha + \frac{\pi}{4} = \frac{\pi}{2} \quad \square \quad d(O, P)_{\max} = \frac{1 + \sqrt{3} + 2\sqrt{2}}{2}.$$

$$\frac{1+\sqrt{3}+2\sqrt{2}}{2} > 1+\sqrt{2} \quad d(O,P) \quad \frac{1+\sqrt{3}+2\sqrt{2}}{2}.$$

$$\frac{1+\sqrt{3}+2\sqrt{2}}{2}.$$

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